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UNITED NATIONS WORLD

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INSIDE REPOR... ...OPE: BY LOUIS DOLIVET

CHILDREN CAN S... ... PICTURE STORY

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LETTERS

"Most Significant"

With the *United Nations World* . . . you have assumed a tremendous responsibility. One of the tasks will inevitably be to throw all your weight on the side of the forces of sanity to insist that THERE SHALL BE NO MORE WORLD WARS. In this regard, the first issue of your paper is the most significant thing in the world since the publication of Wendell Willkie's "One World."

A. W. PEARSON, BERRI, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Vincent Sheean

Mr. Vincent Sheean in his article on Egypt in the June issue of the *UN World* seems to attach a great deal of importance to the "expropriation" by the Jews of a portion of one per cent of the total area of the Arab Middle East, but not to the daily lives of 90 per cent of the Arab people. Twelve million Arabs in Egypt out of a total population of 18 million till the soil of the *pashas* and *effendis* to eke out a miserable existence, ill-fed, ill-clad, diseased, brutalized, and demoralized.

There was a time when Mr. Sheean was not insensible to such situations. He was quite affected, so he says in *Personal History*, by "the swarming, fluid, antlike life of the poverty-stricken Chinese."

Nor is Mr. Sheean concerned with the fate of the Christian and other minorities in Egypt and in other Arab-dominated countries.

If there had been a *United Nations World* in the days of Ivan the Terrible, it would seem very amusing to see an article in it speaking of the glory of Russia headed by Muscovy in the way that Vincent Sheean speaks of the glory of the Arab League with Egypt at its head in your magazine of June 1947.

Incidentally, the central position of Egypt in the Pan-Arab movement was not discovered by Vincent Sheean in 1947, as the article seems to imply. Mahomet Ali, the Albanian, discovered it in 1837 when he raised the banner of revolt against the Sultan of Turkey.

No doubt, Mr. Sheean can write. But can he think?

M. Z. FRANK
N. Y. CORRESPONDENT, HAARETZ
TEL AVIV

I read the Vincent Sheean article on Zionism in your June issue. . . . I cannot understand a magazine devoted to impartial reporting of world news printing an article

. . . but how well does it work in your business?

Industrial changes are rapid today! New materials . . . new machines . . . new production methods . . . even new types of *water* are necessary in today's quick-moving economic life. Your present industrial water supply may have become obsolete—incapable of doing the job you want it to do.

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This surplus government property is located in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. It will be offered for sale by sealed bids or at fixed prices.

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LETTERS CONTINUED

that is such a distortion of the facts.

MRS. JOSEPH HAMERMAN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The above two letters are a sampling of a rather voluminous mail on the Sheean article. As the heading of his column indicates, Vincent Sheean's opinions are personal and do not necessarily reflect the editorial policies of United Nations World. Articles presenting varying viewpoints on the same subject will appear in forthcoming issues.—Ed.

UNW in Shanghai

Browsing around a Shanghai bookshop yesterday I came across the 2nd issue of your magazine and, today, I have read it through with tremendous interest. Naturally, as an UNRRA official I am following all developments which may lead toward solution of the great problems confronting us.

Congratulations . . .

FRANK GERARD, ORGANIZER SONS OF NATIONS AN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS SHANGHAI, CHINA

"America"

While giving you three cheers for your most useful and helpful, and needed, publication, a very necessary (ask any Mexican, Brazilian, etc.) corollary to your list of rules for your editorial staff, is to avoid the sloppy, arrogant misuse of "America" (for the U.S.) —both bad geography and bad international UN manners. May your power, influence—and circulation—flourish!

BRUCE G. STEWART, MONTREAL, CANADA

UNW for Students

In view of the importance of *United tions World* to the cultivation of popu opinion and as a source of information the factual kind, why couldn't you work some plan (a club plan if you wish) . . . provide *United Nations World* to college dents in social science and political scie Wouldn't it be possible for some means be provided so these young people could h access to your fine magazine?

STANLEY E. EMRICH, PAS THE METHODIST CHURCH WATERFORD, VIRGINIA

UNW *is being widely used in schools among study groups. There is a special s scription rate of* 25c *per copy for* 10 *or m copies mailed to any school or study gro —Ed.*

Prof. Chan

Your June "Bookshelf" is prefaced w remarks by Chan Wing-tsit that are no little surprising in a magazine profess modern awareness and the best spirit of manism. Mr. Chan would have us beli that one can best understand China to by studying its great philosophers and sag He seems to represent those Chinese v see their country only through "traditio classicism." . . . Could it be that Mr. Ch is preaching the traditionally Chinese emp sis on order and stability in society, and consequent obedience of the people? Or he forgotten Lao Tzu's saying that "He g erns best who governs least"? In the Ch of today it is undeniably clear that works of Confucius are as inadequate govern China as the Bible would be to g ern the U.S. China's great literature ha secure spot in world culture but it offers li help in understanding or solving China's litical and economic ills.

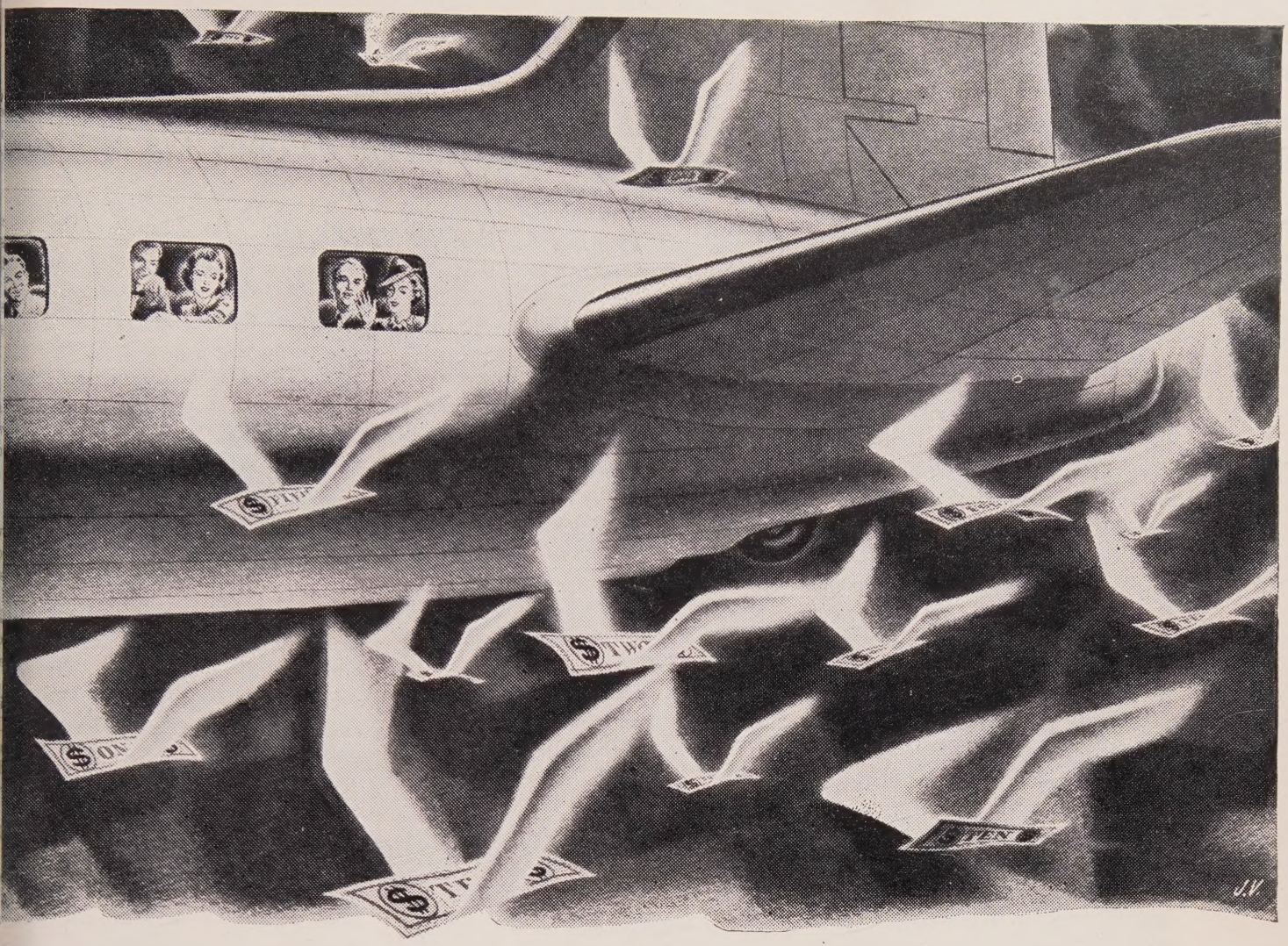
Fred Reinstein, Baltimore, Maryl

Chan's Reply

Evidently Mr. Reinstein does not k that Sun Yat-sen's often used phrase, " world as a great commonwealth," is a rect quotation from Confucius; that the amination and control *yuans* in the Chi governmental system are a continuation Confucian political institutions; that Yat-sen's ideas on the relationship betw knowledge and conduct were directly in enced by the Neo-Confucianist Wang Ya ming . . . that the internationally ackn edged most creative system of Chi thought in the twentieth century is Profe Feng Yu-lan's New Confucian Rational I did not say that Confucianism is " quate to govern China." Nor do I ex Confucianism to regain its dominance. if Mr. Reinstein thinks Confucianism is in China, let him read H. F. MacNair's *C* and K. S. Latourette's *A Short History of Far East*, to mention only two introduc books.

CHAN WING-TSIT, HANOVER, N

UNITED NATIONS WORLD, July 1947, Vo No. 6, published monthly by UN World, Inc. Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Printe U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter Febr 3, 1947, at the post office at New York, New Y under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscri prices: $4.00 one year, $7.00 two years, $ three years. Foreign postage, $1.00 a



Your Money will fly back, too!

So, you're planning a trip to Norway and weden or to Buenos Aires and romantic Rio. ou may sail over on a luxury liner and then home for a final thrill.

Well, here's an interesting fact that will ake you feel even better about your trip.

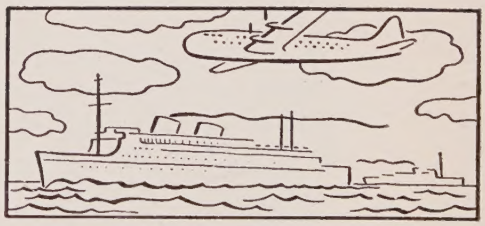
The money that you spend abroad for tels and food and entertainment will fly back, too. In fact, it may even beat you home.

That's what happens nowadays when U. S. travelers go sight-seeing in other countries—and here's the reason.

Other countries all over the world desperately need U. S. goods—the products that you produce in your factory or on your farm. When you spend money abroad . . . either for materials you need from other countries or for travel . . . those other countries use the money immediately to buy . . . *and pay for* . . . the things they need from you.

World Travel is a vital phase of balanced two-way World Trade . . . and part of every dollar you get comes from World Trade.

From now on, the U. S. is going to need more of this World Trade than ever before . . . to keep expanded factories and farms busy . . . to guard against another depression and maintain our present high standard of living.



So, don't think your money is gone when you spend it overseas. Actually, it's still working for you—harder than ever—to help build lasting prosperity and peace.

Part of every Dollar you get comes from World Trade!

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LIFE IN OUR WORLD

AN AMAZING COLLECTION OF ODDS AND ENDS HAVING TO DO WITH THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HUMANITY IN THE ATOMIC AGE

A former French Ambessador to Washington, discussing the functions of a diplomat accredited to the United States, once remarked: "The importance of persuading the President or his Secretaries has diminished, that of understanding the nation has increased." This statement was made more than 30 years ago. Were Monsieur Jusserand alive today, he would probably add that the importance of understanding American generals and admirals has similarly increased. And then he could point to the fact that 163 of the 713 diplomats accredited to the United States are military, naval and air attachés. They now provide a martial note for diplomatic drawing-rooms. In former years service attachés represented about five per cent of the Washington Diplomatic Corps; today they account for about 22 per cent.

ECUADOR'S DIPLOMATIC GENERAL

A comprehensive tabulation of this military *Corps Diplomatique* in Washington reveals 73 from the Latin American republics, 25 from the

Western Continental European nations, 26 from Britain and the British Empire, 18 from Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia and eight from neutral Sweden and Switzerland. Britain maintains a miniature army and navy of 17 service attachés out of 71 accredited diplomats—a relatively modest ratio of about 1 to 4. The Soviet ratio is 1 to 2½—12 military members out of an embassy staff of 29. Even countries which have no army or navy to speak of now maintain an array of service attachés in Washington. Ecuador, for example, with a standing army of 8,000 men and no navy at all, nevertheless has no less than six service attachés with its embassy, including a full general in the person of Louis Larrea-Alba. Half of Uruguay's 14 accredited diplomats are service attachés. Eire leads on the other side of the ledger with no service attaché in her diplomatic list. Others in the same category include Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Rumania, Saudi Arabia and Siam.

Special Permission

Canada's 20,000 Japanese-Canadians are now free to move about the Dominion as they please—except for British Columbia. There, Edward Yoshioka had to get a special permit from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to attend his own ordination into the ministry of the United Church of Canada; and his father, already a respected minister of the gospel, also had to have a permit to be present at the ceremony.

Chilean Committee on UN

A Chilean Committee on the United Nations was recently organized in Santiago to work in cooperation with the World Association of the United Nations. It plans to keep Chile's public well-informed of UN activities.

"Trees of Friendship"

People in Los Angeles marked World Trade Week during May in a

unique way. In one of their parks, they planted small trees fr all over the world. These "Trees Friendship," sent by many gove ments, will grace their Internatio Pathway.

The Catch in the Bonus

A bill to provide a wedding bo for government employees was cently introduced in the Argent

congress. But the bill has a catch a couple is childless two years a marriage, they must return half bonus.

Island Notes

The women of Chejudo, "Isle the Amazons," off the Korean co have abandoned the potato fi planted for potato-alcohol under der of the Japanese and have g back to diving for abalone and weed. On the other hand, the peo of Tristan da Cunha—lonely Bri island in the middle of the so Atlantic which became an airbase meteorological station during the —are reported eager to forget about money (first introduced du the war) and return to their tr

ional potato-culture and simple way f life.

JNCLE SAM LOSES PALMYRA

In a five to four decision the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled against the laim of the United States Governnent to possession of Palmyra Island, nnexed by the Kingdom of Hawaii n 1862 and developed, at considerble cost, as a wartime naval aviaion base. The title of Leslie and Ellen ullard-Leo and other "private ownrs" to this coral atoll was prohounced legally sound, after a hearng which aired much Hawaiian hisory.

RICH MEN'S PARADISE

Another isle whose status has been uestioned is Jekyll Island, U.S.A. It elongs to a club of 100 wealthy amilies from the North who have ept it about as secluded as Tristan, lthough it lies just off the Georgia oast. Its nine miles of beaches are aid to be the finest in the state, and ince the owners refuse to sell, Govrnor Thompson is starting condemation proceedings. If court action is uccessful Jekyll will become a state ark for the "plain people" of eorgia.

DEVELOPING THE PARACELS

A group of overseas Chinese in andoeng, Java, have launched a onemillion guilder campaign to develop he Paracel Islands, which before the ate war were under the French flag, nd have already raised 20,000 guildrs. Incidentally, the Chinese Governent has renamed these coral islands, ff the Indo-Chinese coast, after the arships which took Chinese troops here to "reestablish" the ancient hinese authority. The two principal slands are now Yunghsing and Taiing.

PACIFIC ISLES UNDER MICROSCOPE

The 50,000 inhabitants of the ex-Japanese Marshall, Caroline and Marianas islands may not know it yet, but they are due to be investigated "extensively" by anthropologists, linguists, geographers and other natural scientists from 21 learned U. S. institutions. According to the U. S. Navy no "real research" has been conducted here since the islands were under the Germans, before the first World War.

The World at the Movies

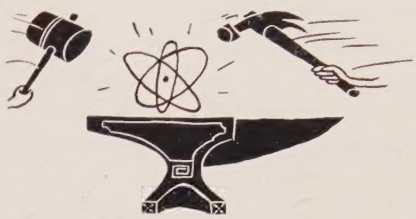
The movies have conquered everyone. As a result, there are a total of 86,640 motion picture theaters in the world today. Surprisingly, Europe has the lion's share with 51,227 theaters. The U. S., with 18,765, leads the individual countries. Russia has more movie houses than any other European country—17,500.

Incident in Madrid

Four men accused of planting a bomb on the doorstep of the Argentine embassy in Madrid while Señora Perón was in the city were sentenced to death by a military court.

Atomic Energy Exhibit

The world's first exhibit of peacetime uses of atomic energy was recently held in Cleveland. Visitors watched an atom being split, examined a model cyclotron and got an idea what uranium looks like in the raw. The exhibit was part of the Mid-America Exposition. Under the spon-



sorship of the National Committee on Atomic Information and Western Reserve University, organization leaders from six states met during the Exposition for an institute on atomic education techniques.

35,000,000 Questions

People in other countries are curious about Uncle Sam. The U. S. State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs

Continued on page 6

Seeing the UN: This group of women from several organizations in Chatham and Madison, N. J., visited the UN at Lake Success last month under *UN World's* recently inaugurated bus-subscription plan, which provides a free bus trip to UN for groups of 30 or more in exchange for subscriptions to the magazine. Several groups from suburban and rural areas have already joined the bus trek. For details of the plan write: Bus-Subscription Plan, *United Nations World*, 385 Madison Avenue, New York. 17.

(OIC) maintains 71 informational and English-teaching centers in South America alone. They report that Latinos ask about 35,000,000 questions about the U.S.A. every year. The OIC also issues documentary films on life in the U. S. to all parts of the world. Audiences total more than 15,000,000 a month.

Frozen Microbes

How long can dormant microbes stay alive in the frozen Arctic *tundra?* Just before the war a Soviet biologist dug up and revived microbes that he

estimated were 30,000 to 40,000 years old. Now a big scientific expedition is setting out for the Yakutsk area of Siberia to hunt 16 feet or so below the frozen surface, for even more ancient microbes.

New Zealand Wants Them Back

Old carved panels from the Maori meeting house at Whakarewarewa, New Zealand, were recently rescued from a shed in Oxfordshire, England, just as they were about to be chopped up for firewood. The panels had been taken to the 1909 Empire Exhibition

in London by the celebrated Maori guide Maggie Papakura, who later married an English captain, and stored them on his estate.

World's Oldest Company

The world's oldest incorporated company celebrated its 600th birthday in June. It is the great Copper Mining Company, one of Sweden's largest mining concerns. It received its Charter in 1347.

Owls and Archangels

Herewith an advertisement reprinted from the Sydney (Australia) *Express* (a newspaper for racing

pigeon fans): "Owls, 2 pounds ($6.-50) a pair; archangels, 6 shillings (96 cents) a pair."

"Amateurism" and Sports

At a special meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation at London, June 9, Avery Brundage —U. S. Olympic chief—won the opening round of his fight to maintain the classic definition of amateurism in international sports. Sweden's Bo Lindman wanted the issue of "broken time" payment of athletes (*U.N. World*, June issue) decided prior to the 1948 Olympics. But Brundage eloquently pleaded his cause to the Congress and by a vote of 29 to 17 the I.A.A.F. passed his motion that the controversial question be postponed until the 1948 I.A.A.F. Congress. This meeting is scheduled to be held after the Olympic games in August of next year.

Italy's Religious Movies

An Italian motion picture company in Rome has announced two of its new productions: "Demonstrations of the Existence of God" and "Demonstrations of the Divinity of Christ."

Exiting from Spain

A recent issue of the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce, contains the following notice: "To avoid delay and inconvenience in obtaining Spanish exit permits, the American traveler should, at the time of making visa application to the Spanish Consulate . . . request the type which carries an automatic exit permit. Such visas state: 'This v is good for entry and departure fr Spain without any further action.'

Russia's Schools

Fourteen per cent of the to U.S.S.R. budget for 1947—52 bill rubles—will be spent on educati By 1950, the current five-year pl provides for 193,000 elementary a secondary schools with an enrollm of 31,800,000.

Back to the Louvre

Home again in the Louvre af their war time exile are countless masterpieces. Paintings by Rube Da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Delacr and others are being taken back Paris from the Renaissance castle

Chambord in the Province of T raine where they were hidden fr the German invaders.

U. S. Students Abroad

The U. S. State Department nounces that about 3,500 Americ students and teachers will stu abroad this summer.

Help for the Work Weary

To take care of modern industr toll on man's mind and bo Britain has set up an industrial

habilitation center at Roffey Park, this country estate in Sussex, 120 " dustrial casualties" are being trea for fatigue, depression, nervous de ity and other occupational and p chological disorders. The Center supported by contributions from

British firms; workers may spend six weeks at Roffey Park at a cost of about $112, which is paid by sickness insurance or by their employers.

No Runs

There's something new in ladies hose afoot! It's a synthetic fabric called "silon," invented in Czechslovakia. Exhibited for the first time at the Prague Spring Fair, the "silon"

stockings show an improvement over nylons—the inventor's wife washed them daily for more than 400 days and nary a run!

Brazil's Bigger Exports

Brazil last year exported 3,659,516 tons of goods as against 2,987,221 in 1945. Chief exports were coffee, cotton, beeswax, textiles, cacao and foodstuffs. Although Brazil is losing her wartime markets for locally manufactured goods, her textiles are still in demand.

The End of the World

During a lecture on volcanoes, comets, earthquakes and other natural phenomena, Dr. Carlos Munoz Ferrada, director of the Astronomy Observatory of Concepcion, Chile, said

that "a gigantic comet is now approaching the earth after traveling 6,382 years, and may cause the end of the world."

Airline Statistics

During 1946, 60 of the world's top airlines flew a total of 8,346,000,000 passenger miles with only 33 fatal accidents and 298 fatalities. That works out at one passenger death for every 28,314,000 passenger miles flown.

Versus the Visa

Among the resolutions adopted at the Pan American Round Table recently held in Havana was one providing that all American governments be requested to cancel visa requirements and grant visitors free entry to any American country for 60-day stays.

Policewomen vs. Mashers

Buenos Aires has a brand new police unit, composed of Amazon-type women. Picked for toughness,

they are special poison to street corner casanovas, spoiling their favorite outdoor sport of street mashing.

Husbands A-begging

Reluctant spinsters, please note: Australia reports an acute shortage of young women. Arthur Caldwell, Immigration Minister, told the Common-

wealth Parliament that "everything possible will be done to induce marriageable young women to come to Australia."

Norwegian Co-ops

A record year for co-ops was reported for Norway in 1946. The National Society of Norwegian Cooperatives announced that 22,651 new members have enrolled. There are now a total of 1001 cooperative units in Norway with a membership of 239,854.

Golden Fleece

Australia, world's biggest wool producer, had a 1946-47 yield of

$292,500,000, an all-time high. Sheep ranches produced 3,107,000 bales of wool.

First at Columbia

Want to study radio news analysis? Columbia University is believed to be the first to offer such a course, opening in September. And, by the way, the Medical Faculty of Columbia University has succeeded in transferring "live" teeth from one cat to another.

Up in the Air

The Department of Economic Affairs of the new state of East Indonesia is up in the air over tuna fish.

In the seas around East Indonesia seventy-mile-long schools of the fish have been spotted by airplane. Officials are hopeful that a new industry may be developed here, with the aid of American canning interests.

PICTURE CREDITS: *Cover: Fritz Henle; Department Heads designed by Mary Suzuki; pages 4-7: drawings by Kelly Oechsli; page 8: Jules Schick; page 9: Leo Rosenthal; page 12: Harris Ewing; page 13: Keystone; page 15: United Service to China; page 16: Keystone; pages 18-21: Charts by Applied Graphic Arts, photos by U. S. Army Signal Corps; page 22: Liberdade Films; page 24: British Combine; page 25: Associated Press; pages 26-28: Drawings by Mary Suzuki; pages 29, 30: International News Service; page 31: Sovfoto, Paul Eiseman; pages 32, 33: Map by Applied Graphic Arts; pages 34-37: Leo Rosenthal; pages 38-41: Leo Rosenthal; page 42: Press Association; page 43: Acme; page 57: International Photopress, Rotterdam; pages 58, 59: Netherlands Railways; page 60: Associated Press.*

HEARD IN OUR OFFICE

LOUIS DOLIVET had quite a few experiences toting around Europe his precious single file of the first four issues of *UN World*. Here's one. On a rainy day in London he went to the gallery of the House of Commons to attend the vital debate on foreign affairs. He folded his raincoat over the railing with the *UN Worlds* in the pocket, then moved forward, raincoat and all, to an empty front seat. Suddenly there was a commotion below.

The *United Nations Worlds*, accompanied by what seemed fluttering white butterflies, went floating airily down into the back ranks of the Conservative Party. One annihilating look from the Speaker at Dolivet, and the dignified usher already severely at his side, in morning coat, breeches, silk stockings and slippers with silver buckles—symbol of Britain's pomp and circumstance—and our Louis was a very unhappy man. Not for 29 years had the sanctified and exalted atmosphere of the House of Commons been so disturbed. The magazines were as carefully examined as bombs. Nothing dangerous. Only the white butterflies, which turned out to be subscription blanks. After what seemed an interminable wait, the magazines passed the censorship of the House with flying colors and, to Dolivet's pleasant surprise, everything was returned to him—except the subscription blanks. He apologized profusely to the usher. "I should think you would," was the stony reply. In another part of this issue Dolivet contributes a searching report on how things looked to him during his recent trip to Europe.

For a Better Calendar

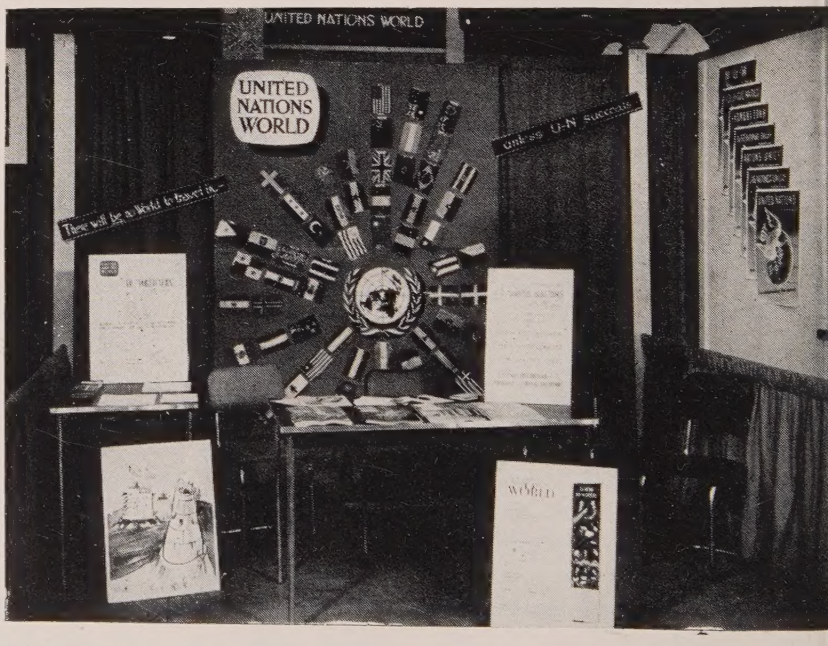
A New Zealand publisher is disappointed in our Calendar of World Events and finds it "disproportionate that approximately half the historical events in this world of two billion people should have occurred in or about the United States." He does exaggerate, but his criticism is just. We want the calendar to represent a well-rounded world of historical as well as current events. Asians and others, send us your dates.

At Your Service

A good customer of Mr. N—— had bought a large bill of goods, leaving behind his shipping address and a copy of the *United Nations World*. Mr. N——looked through the magazine and, interested in material new to him, he telephoned one of our advertising staff to call and tell him more about the book.

No advertising man, naturally, will delay long in answering such a request. Ours sat down with Mr. N——, who bombarded him with questions. What is the General Assembly and why is it meeting in September? Wha is the Security Council and the Sec retariat and so on? The question seemed elementary, especially fro such an alert, intelligent man, but h explained that he skimmed one im portant paper in the morning, anothe in the evening and that he had n more leisure for reading. But he said "If I read *your* magazine will I lear all about the UN?"

We want to give this service t Mr. N—— and to many others who like him, have little leisure and nee short-cut data on the inner working of the UN. We must one and all tak an active interest in strengthening it foundations. You won't find *every thing* in one issue, but you will fin *something* in every issue.



Exhibiting as guests in UNW's booth at the May International Travel and Trad Show, Philadelphia, were the World Federation of UNA, Carnegie Endowment fo International Peace, Public Affairs Committee, and 20th Century Fund and Foreig Policy Association. In background is an enlargement of UNW's May cove

UNITED NATIONS WORLD

VOL. I, NO 6 JULY, 1947

CONTENTS

Letters 1

LIFE IN OUR WORLD 4

Heard in Our Office 8

STATE OF THE WORLD

Roundup 10

Louis Dolivet: Inside Report on Europe 12

Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman: World Economic Survey.. 15

Fred Smith: The State of Non-War Atomic Research 18

Exclusive Interviews: Luiz Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist Leader 22

Alceu Amoroso Lima, Outstanding Brazilian Anti-Communist 23

Robert Neville: Divided India 24

Jules Archer: Grievance Day in Canberra 26

Ladislas Farago: Amtorg—Its Business is Business with Russia 29

Oil: Number One Problem in World Politics.
Map by Applied Graphic Arts 32

STATE OF WORLD ORGANIZATION

Roundup 34

UN's "Best Public": Schoolchildren—a UNW Picture Story 38

STATE OF WORLD DIPLOMACY 42

STATE OF WORLD INFLUENCES

Calendar of World Events 44

Ruth K. Rivkin: Film Fashions for Fall 45

World Press 46

World Radio 47

World Cartoons 48

World Bookshelf—Frederic G. Melcher: Book Famine in Japan 50

WORLD FILES 54

THE NEW TRAVELER

Laura Vitray: The Low Countries—A Post-war Contrast 57

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SUBSCRIPTIONS: $4.00 one year, $7.00 two years, $9.00 three years. Foreign postage, $1.00. Postage to APO and FPO addresses, free. Single copy price, 35c.

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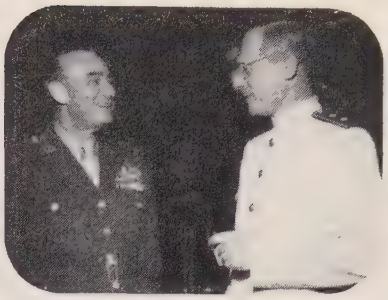
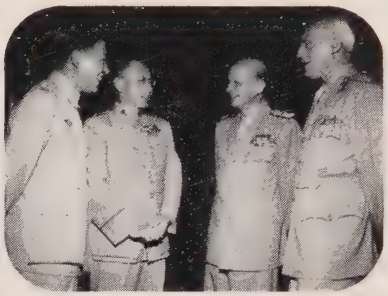
UNW NEWSREEL

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE MEMBERS AT LAKE SUCCESS



Here, shown at Lake Success, are two top members of the Military Staff Committee: Lt. Gen. A. P. Vasiliev, U.S.S.R. (right) and Gen. J. T. McNarney, U.S.



Security Council now has Committee's report. L. to r.: Lt. Gen. P. T. Mow and Gen. Ho Ying-chin Ho, China; Adm. Sir. H. Moore and Gen. Sir E. L. Morris, U.K.

Members attended Council debate. L. to r.: Col. A. Lauzin, France; Brig. Gen. C. P. Cabell, U.S.; Lt. Gen. A. R. Sharapov, U.S.S.R.; Lt. Gen. P. Billotte, France.

In light-hearted mood. L. to r.: Rear Adm. W. R. Slayter, U.K.; Vice Adm. V. L. Bogdenko, U.S.S.R.; Adm. H. K. Hewitt and Rear Adm. J. J. Ballantine, U.S.

STATE OF THE WORLD

ROUNDU

EUROPE AT CROSSROADS

As the conference between Bevin, Bidault and Molotov, called to consider an over-all plan for European economic reconstruction with U. S. aid, broke up in Paris with harsh words, the problem of Europe's rehabilitation faced these alternatives:

1. The economic conference of the European nations, sponsored by the British and French governments, achieves success, or

2. The conference realizes that in the interest of world organization it should make a supreme attempt to bring the UN into the picture and thus avoid the final division of Europe into two blocs.

From the viewpoint of Britain and France, there can be no practicable plan for the reconstruction of Europe except through the economic integration of all the European countries. It is only through such integration that the need of Europe to borrow from the U. S. can be so reduced as to make American financing possible and European repayment feasible.

From the U. S. viewpoint, the economic leadership in European affairs which the U. S. sees herself as obliged to assume can not be satisfactorily carried out without an efficient over-all plan.

To the U.S.S.R. the economic "drawing together" of all the nations of Europe, East or West, represents certain inconveniences to her own economy and especially to her present Five-year Plan, which could be benefited by the availability of supplies from Eastern European nations. In addition, she obviously fears that an integrated European reconstruction plan, entailing a steady flow of American goods and capital, may in the long run result in a conditioning toward acceptance of U.S. economic dominance.

The UN Economic Commission for Europe had been organized prior to the talks with the assignment to "initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction of Europe . . . and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world." Before the three ministers met, Dr. Karl Gunnar Myrdal, executive secretary of the Commission, had pointed out that the Commission was prepared to act with speed. He said: "There is tremendous dynamism behind the Marshall plan, but it is well to remember . . . the impetus it gives to the possibilities of splitting Europe as well as that of unifying her. Europe is therefore clearly at the crossroads."

ASIA

China in Supreme Dang

• China did not get the $500,000,0 loan earmarked for her since Ap 1946 in the Export-Import Bank, a it expired June 30. Chinese liber urged that no money be lent th Government because it would be us to prolong the civil war. Th warned, moreover, that a coaliti government "formed in the near ture" would never recognize such debt. The Export-Import Bank s it would consider extending to Chi credit for specific projects that wou promote U. S. trade. A large quant of ammunition was sold to China a tenth of its cost.

As the last American marine sail from Tangku, the Communist for

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS AND UN

THE second anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Cha found world public opinion full of anxiety over the growing sion between the Western and Eastern blocs.

The crescendo of differences has reached such a climax that terrible words "Divided world" and "World War III," are already many lips. And yet, most political observers agree that neither U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. has any desire or means to start a new w war.

Were the governments of the world to put their faith in the none of the issues dividing our world, taken individually—be it change of Hungarian premiers, the situation inside Greece and her borders or the method of reconstructing Europe—would war any alarm. The danger lies precisely in the fact that in these gr but not hopeless, international conflicts the various powers are accepting the UN as final arbiter.

Two years ago the nations expressed their will to deal with issues that might divide the world—and also with all the probl of knitting the world into one human society—through the Un Nations Organization. The reconstruction of Europe is such an is and such a problem, with tremendous potentialities for deeper or removing the age-old causes of European strife. Reconstruc goes far beyond the emergency of tiding Europe's peoples over cold and hunger of next winter. Not merely what *is done, but it is done, may decide whether the reconstructed Europe will b*

vere pressing harder in North China nd Manchuria. The Truman policy ontinued to stiffen the Chinese Gov-rnment's attitude toward the Com-nunists and Soviet Russia. Even the iberal Vice President, Sun Fo, spoke ut sharply against them. He said hat if the Communists took Man-huria it would be the prelude to an-ther world war, and called for vast American supplies, including arms.

Partition of India

• India accepted partition as pro-posed by the British. Nehru and Gandhi want to call the non-Pakistan areas, not Hindustan, but "Union of he Indian Republics." All but four f the 562 princely states will pre-umably join one dominion or the ther. But the great states of Hydera-ad and Travancore have declared or independence (the latter produces hree-fourths of the world's supply f thorium, used for atomic energy). The Congress Party refuses, while the Moslem League consents, to recognize the independence of any state. Gandhi has approved the idea of a free state on the northwest frontier to be called Pathanistan. Such a state might unite with Afghanistan.

LATIN AMERICA

Honduras Election Bound

• Hondurans are swapping guesses on whether President Tiburcio Carías Andino will run for a fourth presidential term in the forthcoming elections. Popular interest was sparked by news of a conference held by Carías and his henchmen at his *hacienda* near the capital to discuss the elections.

The meeting resulted in elimination of three chief figures in the present government: Gen. Abraham Williams, Vice President; Dr. Juan Manuel Gálvez, Minister of War and Aviation; and Gen. Rufino Solís Commander-in-Chief of an important military zone.

The government-controlled press has stepped up its praise of Carías. The opposition, meanwhile, is divided.

Argentina's "Himmler" Out

• Aside from the details of Mrs. Evita Duarte de Perón's European tour, the big news in Argentina this month was that Chief of Police Filomeno Velasco, known in some quarters as "the Himmler of South America," had been booted out of his job.

Rumors are that retiring Ambassador George S. Messersmith urged President Juan D. Perón to make a friendly gesture toward the United States by firing his nationalistic, rabidly anti-U. S. friend.

• During a secret session of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, Flores da Cunha, opposition deputy, accused Argentina of aiding Paraguayan dictator Higinio Morínigo to quell the rebellion against him, and of planning to attack Brazil. He then urged Brazil to take precautionary measures against Argentine aggression.

Latin American observers wonder whether the U. S. is leaving Brazil, a wartime ally, in the lurch in order to court Argentina. Brazil has serious inflation and is threatened with economic collapse while Argentina, pro-German during the war, has an abundance of food which she exports for big profits. She is so well off that she can afford to arm herself to the teeth.

Mexico Tightens Pursestrings

• Mexican officials have expressed alarm at the speed with which the country's foreign exchange is disappearing. According to recent estimates, the total now has dropped to less than $200,000,000.

The country is importing far more than it exports and the dollar reserve drops by millions each week. A slump in tourism aggravates the drop.

Rather than devaluate the peso, Mexico will try to increase exports and, especially, cut down on imports.

eeding place for new holocausts or a strong unit in a system of orld peace. That it should become the latter is the responsibility the great powers and particularly of the two great powers, the S. and the U.S.S.R.

The fact that the U.S. is providing the financing does not give her rte blanche to by-pass the UN in reconstruction plans. Nor does e U.S.S.R.'s desire to maintain her political and economic positions Eastern European nations give her the right and privilege to or-nize these countries into a separate cooperative bloc.

Should the division of Europe become a fact, Asia would follow e same fate, and the world would be plunged into a gigantic arma-ent race.

It is up to the peoples of all the United Nations countries to make clear to their governments before the next General Assembly in ptember that they, in overwhelming majority, stand for a complete orientation of national policies toward the UN. It is up to the ajor governments to heed the cry for peace of their own peoples and the world as a whole. There is no safer guarantee for effective tional defense and security for any nation than to conform to the N principles.

If a world conflict should occur, the peoples of the world must be le to choose between the governments which have abided by inter-tional law and those which have violated it. The very gravity of e crisis and imminence of danger is a supreme demonstration that ly a strengthened UN can guarantee lasting peace.

LOUIS DOLIVET PRESENTS

INSIDE

The shadow of the coming winter, with insufficient coal and food reserves, is lengthening over Europe. With the memory of last winter's hardships still fresh in everyone's mind, people are apprehensive.

Without an over-all plan for the economic reconstruction of Europe, such as suggested by Secretary Marshall and projected by the European Economic Commission, Western Europe is in serious danger not only of being unable to improve its present low standard of living but of having to reduce it further.

Louis Dolivet, UN World International Editor, has just returned from a month's visit in Great Britain, France and Switzerland. Despite the hard realities of economics, Dolivet found many encouraging symptoms, particularly in the political and intellectual fields.

In Britain he discussed with Prime Minister Attlee and other members of the Labor Government, as well as with Conservative and Liberal leaders, both domestic and international problems. In France he talked over these problems with top members of the government and parliament, and with leaders of labor and industry. In Switzerland he discussed problems of European reconstruction with Gunnar Myrdal and his associates of the European Economic Commission.

OVER 15 months ago, this writer visited Western and Northern Europe in the middle of a cold winter. At that time, despite the serious privations from which the people were suffering as a consequence of World War II, and despite the still vivid memories of an enslavement that had lasted for more than four years, there was hope in the people.

At that time, too, the people were confident that the U. S. and Russia would reach an agreement, or at least a *modus vivendi*, and that territorial, political and economic questions would be solved within the United Nations. At that time they still hoped that the former Allies who had become founding members of the UN would devise a plan for economic reconstruction which would replace the wartime lend-lease concept.

On this visit, I found that the economic situation, while still bad, has considerably improved, but almost everyone knows that unless an overall reconstruction plan is put into operation quickly the situation will become worse next winter. However, political and moral outlook of common man has deteriorated appciably.

It is the general belief that the c flict between West and East has g so far that no real reconciliation i sight for the near future. Yet the o whelming majority of the people not believe that war will come. So how, instinctively, they are convin that neither of the two major gove ments of the world will dare to t upon itself the responsibility for st ing a conflict. In restaurants and b one often hears people ironically fer to war, saying: "As far as we concerned, they can fight as long they like, provided we don't get mi up in it."

There is little talk about the Uni Nations because people feel that fore the UN can begin to function fectively there must be an over agreement among the big pow And yet most people are convin that permanent peace is impossi without a strong UN Organizati

Thus, a feeling of apathy has tal

For the people of Europe, shortages fuel and food are bogys which .

REPORT ON EUROPE

old of the people, stemming from sense of their inability to help themelves in a world situation which omehow eludes their initiative.

NGLAND LIVING "ON TICK"

Nature is trying to make up a litle bit these days for the bitter cold, he snowstorms and other hardships t brought upon the people of this sland last winter. The sun has been hining quite often—for London—nd the inhabitants hardly recognize his radiant blue above them as their wn traditional gray, rain-filled sky.

Spring brought some slight relief rom the terrible tension of the winer months. But there is a realization n every sector of the people that Britain's general situation remains ne of utmost seriousness. Big governnent posters in the streets eloquenty tell the story that Britain must "Export One-third More or Fare Worse." The government slogans that have beome the main talking points in the eople's pubs are: "We are up against t" . . . "We work or want."

England is one country in which the most intensive thinking about its own future and that of the world is going on. While as courageous and disciplined as ever, the British are no longer so sure that there is within sight a way out of the present crisis. The four major worries of the British are: 1) their financial situation when the American loan is exhausted; 2) a depression in the U. S. and its consequences for the rest of the world; 3) a coal and power crisis next winter; 4) further aggravation in U. S.-Soviet relations.

The Labor Government, after some hesitation in the beginning about telling the people the full truth about the economic situation—for fear that the Conservatives might benefit by such a move—has decided during the last few months to be frank about everything. It has told the people that Britain's situation is such that they must all cut down on U. S. tobacco consumption, on newsprint—whether it comes from the U. S. or Sweden—and on movies from abroad.

The government has told the people that imports of anything from the U. S., Sweden or Switzerland—the "hard money" countries—must be greatly reduced, while everything that can be sold to these countries must be exported, no matter how much it may tax the endurance of the people. The only luxuries the British may permit themselves are those that come from countries in a similar or worse situation financially. This is why grapes, oranges and tangerines from France and Spain, dates and limited quantities of olive oil from Greece, and fish from Norway make their appearance on the British markets.

The Great Debate

The Government, from a political point of view, has gained immensely by this policy of truth. Confidence in the Labor *régime*, which had begun to ebb during the winter, is flowing back because in the big debate between the Conservative Party and the Labor Party on the responsibility for the present situation the electoral strategists of the latter seem to have won, for the time being.

Continued on page 14

. . threaten to make the coming winter even worse than last. 'ictures below typify the hardships of 1946-47. Left—Britons line up outside London gasworks for coke to augment meager coal supplies. Right—Parisians wait patiently to buy bread.

INSIDE REPORT ON EUROPE: *continued*

On current issues, the Labor case has been presented in two very popular pamphlets—one, "Cards on the Table," issued by the party itself; the other, "Keep Left," put out by the Labor rebels, urging more strongly radical domestic and foreign policies.

Dalton, Cripps, Aneurin Bevan and the brilliant parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Food, Dr. Edith Summerskill, are crossing swords with Lord Woolton, Oliver Lyttelton, Brenden Bracken, Col. Oliver Stanley and other stalwarts of the Conservative Party. Foreign Minister Bevin and Eden are on opposite benches in the foreign debate, but it is felt in many quarters that there is a tacit agreement between them on the major aspects of international policy, and that their fight is not really so sharp as that among their corresponding numbers on domestic affairs. Prime Minister Attlee reserves his authority for rare interventions in the House—usually when there is a risk that Churchill and his party are getting too much of the limelight.

In the debate—both domestically and internationally—three clear tendencies may be detected. One is the so-called orthodox view, which expresses the policy of the Government. To the left of that policy, there is a group of so-called Labor rebels under the leadership of Richard Crossman, Michael Foote and Konni Zilliacus (it is said that the first represents the right wing of the rebel group, and that Foote is in the center, and that Zilliacus leads the left wing). On the right is the general staff of the Conservative Party with its efficient but, for the time being, ineffectual argumentation against socialism.

The Labor Party realized that in order to win the political fight against the Conservatives on the economic battlefield, where the people are affected by present hardships, it was indispensable to prove to the people that the fault for the present situation does not lie with the Labor Government. On the other hand, they have sought to prove that deterioration had started as far back as the '30's; and that the Conservatives had had full knowledge of this but had hidden the truth from the country. Both Labor wings are naturally in agreement as to the Conservatives' responsibility for past conditions.

Britain, said the Labor Party, has never recovered completely from the effects of the post-World War I slump. To quote only one example, coal production had fallen to 227 million tons in 1938, as compared to 287 million tons in 1913.

But the major deterioration in Britain's situation came about during and because of the last war, when almost all its foreign investments, upon which Britain had lived during a great part of the 20th century, had to be liquidated. The end of the war found Britain with serious manpower and machine shortages in every sector of industrial life.

The "Reformed Capitalism" of the Tories

The Conservative Party more or less refuses to enter into a debate on the past, and points to the fact that after all, when they were in power, the British people fared well and the British Empire was the most powerful unit in the world. They concentrate their main arguments on the present-day situation. In this connection, the Conservative Party has put out a remarkable pamphlet called "The Industrial Charter," which provides for an economic program which might be called reformed capitalism —"a system of free enterprise which . . . reconciles the need for central direction with the encouragement of the individual effort." The Conservative Party states that it is determined to restore by all reasonable means "that great stimulus to personal endeavor—fair incentive."

In this connection, the Conservative Party outlines a theory of government in economic matters which gives the central authority the following three chief powers:

a) to collect and distribute in formation to an extent beyon the possibilities of any privat undertaking;

b) to make decisions on th scale of national expenditure an taxation;

c) to control monetary polic and to guide overseas trade.

The Conservative theory has g far toward accepting duties in maintenance of employment and cial services.

The main Conservative argum is that a Labor *régime* automatica and greatly increases the number civil servants and general exper ture, and thus achieves two nefari ends: first, it increases taxation yond measure and reduces perso initiative; second, it meddles in ev activity of the citizen and of priv enterprise. The Conservative Pa also remains strongly opposed to principle of nationalization of ind tries, which, if applied to all of th would, it insists, lead to the establi ment of a totalitarian *régime* in Gr Britain. Nevertheless, the Conserva Party refuses to state that its o policy should be applied to those dustries which already have been tionalized.

Millions of people are daily lowing in the British papers the gantic battle between the Labor P ty and its Opposition—sometim laughing at the efforts of one side put all the responsibility on the sho ders of the other fellow, but by a large, as all by-elections prove, sta ing by the government. Daily, tho ands of people wait patiently in House of Commons, either for adm sion to the public galleries or for terviews with their representati The House of Commons, with all majesty and dignity, remains great forum of the people—and ne has its authority been greater than present.

The Government prides itself the simplicity of its members, on th modest private lives and on their cessibility to the people. When I w to call on the Prime Minister, I st ed out an hour early because it

Continued on page

THE STATE OF

WORLD ECONOMY

By W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Secretary of Commerce

In a global survey, the Secretary of Commerce finds much that is disturbing in the state of world economy and points out that the United States can play a vital role in the job of rehabilitation.

SHAKESPEARE, in speaking of men, said: "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." If this can be applied to nations it is almost fair to say that the leadership of the United States among the free nations of the world has been thrust upon us. This leadership has come to us because of the strength of our nation and because of the ideals of freedom and justice on which it was founded. War has spent the vitality of many other nations, and free people the world over look to us both for spiritual leadership and for material assistance.

Our conception of the United Nations and the character of our support of that organization have shown clearly that we wish to share our responsibilities of leadership with all who wish to live in a spirit of neighborliness and equality. But since this leadership has come to us almost unwillingly, are we prepared to understand the full meaning of our new role? Our willingness to share responsibility is not alone enough. In this troubled world positive guidance is required.

It is true that we have taken many steps in quick succession. We have given relief directly or through UNRRA to those in distress and have made loans to others to assist in reconstruction. We have aided in the formation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as instruments to help stabilize exchange and to assist further in the reconstruction and development of production. We are also consulting with other nations at Geneva to develop a system to encourage multilateral trade among nations.

But with all of this we find there is much left to be done. As Secretary of State Marshall has said, reconstruction has not progressed as rapidly as we had hoped. World conditions contrast with life in the United States more sharply than ever. Our level of business activity is the highest in peacetime history and our productivity is at its peak. Our people are living on a much higher standard than ever before.

But people in other lands are generally living much below their prewar standards and many millions are still today in acute distress.

I have traveled a good deal during the past six years throughout Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. From what I have seen I have gained some understanding of the conditions and problems that exist in these areas.

Victims of famine in Hunan, peasants gather weeds to stave off hunger, but even weeds are soon gone

W. Averell Harriman, who last fall became U. S. Secretary of Commerce, has been with the Department's Business Advisory Council since 1933. He was graduated from Yale in 1913, and became vice president of Union Pacific in 1914, a post he held through 1918. He was chairman of Merchant Shipbuilding Co., chairman of the Board of W. A. Harriman & Co., and is a partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. During the war he served in the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board in London and from 1943-1946 as U. S. Ambassador to Russia.

THE STATE OF WORLD ECONOMY *continued.*

Great Britain

In Britain, for example, industrial production has been brought up somewhat above prewar level. However, the British have had to export a far larger proportion of their output. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, told me when I was last in London that they would have to export 75 per cent above prewar levels to be able to buy enough to bring their standard of living back to where it was before the war.

British income from foreign investments has shrunk as they had to sell most of them during the war. They also lost a considerable portion of their shipping in the war, a circumstance that has further reduced their overseas income. The restricted wartime ration still prevails throughout Britain and their diet is drab and monotonous. Moreover, Britain is compelled to import half the food her people eat and much of the raw materials her industry needs.

der the highest rationing scale, "heavy workers" ch outside foundries and pit-heads in the Ruhr.

The British have had to put a large part of their energy into repairing the damage from the blitz to housing and into modernizing their industry. Their housing situation can best be judged by the fact that Britain was at war for two years longer than we were and by the fact that four million of their 13 million homes were substantially damaged by air attack. The thin margin on which Britain exists was most dramatically shown last winter when storms and blizzards tied up the life of the whole country.

France

France has made a substantial recovery from the war and occupation. Production has risen to about 85 per cent of prewar rates. Compared to England, France is a more self-contained country but she still has heavy import requirements of food and equipment. The recent loan of the World Bank of $250,000,000 will give a strong boost to France's reconstruction efforts.

While Britain is successfully carrying on her "Austerity Program," in France the general controls which have been placed on the economy have not been fully effective. Too much food produced in France still finds its way into the black market and as a result inequities exist in the distribution of food. Farmers cannot find the goods for sale which they desire to purchase due to the breakdown of town and city industries. Hence, they do not have the incentive for all-out food production.

France's difficulties spring in part from political instability. The system of proportional representation in choosing legislative representatives gives each party a percentage of the membership and thus no one party has a majority nor the responsibility for governing.

France like the rest of Europe suffers from a shortage of coal. She previously received a substantial part of the coal she used from Britain, but Britain now produces barely enough for her own needs. The problem of coal leads directly to the problem of Germany.

Germany

For the general economic recovery of Europe, coal from Germany is essential, and you cannot get coal unless there is sufficient food for the miners. The problem of feeding miners to raise their productivity, however, is by no means a simple one. A miner who is given additional rations will naturally share them with his family, which still leaves him weak and underfed and unable substantially to raise his output. The problem of the shortage of coal is basic. Many mines have been damaged or are poorly equipped, but even in the relatively well-equipped and undamaged mines production per man is still very much lower than prewar.

Germany today is a country of rubble. Hundreds of thousands of people are still living in cellars or bombed-out ruins without the simplest sanitary requirements. The people's energy is spent to a considerable degree simply in finding the minimum needs to stay alive. Little energy remains for productive work.

Since we have so far failed to secure Russian cooperation over the past many months in reviving Germany as an economic unit, we are going ahead with the British to bring about some economic order in our two zones. We are moving to restore industrial production and to reestablish a balance between exports and imports. We are now supporting the Germans. By encouraging the recovery of peaceful industries and trade within a reasonable period we must relieve the burden on American taxpayers. It goes without saying that we intend to fulfill our war objectives of destroying Germany's military potential—but economic restoration of Germany and concurrent restoration of peaceful exchange of goods with other countries is central to the problem of assisting in the general economic recovery of Europe.

Greece

Greece, meanwhile, represents for us a special case. Our aim in Greece is to assist the Greek people out of the chaos resulting from the war and occupation which has so far paralyzed reconstruction. We want to help the Greek people help themselves. But our program can be effective only if its accomplishment earns the endorsement of the Greek people and the approval of world opinion. This program must and will be administered in a spirit of dedication and devotion to democratic principles. It must produce tangible results in physical reconstruction and in the development of political stability.

Far East

In the Far East, Korea is another case of special consideration. We have liberated the Korean people from the yoke of Japanese subjugation. They cannot build an independent life without our assistance. We have made our willingness to cooperate clear to the Russians but we should not delay our own efforts to assist Korean recovery pending agreements on joint action.

Other countries of the Far East, to complete this odyssey of distress, have their share of general and special difficulties. China is cut by civil war; disastrous inflation is disrupting her economic life—in fact, her people are worse off than before the war.

Japan

Just as the functioning of a peaceful Germany—unable to strike again at her neighbors but able to carry on normal peacetime processes of trade —is essential to European economic revival, so the activation of the Japanese economy is indispensable to general reconstruction and economic progress in the Far East. Japan must never again be placed in a position to assault the peaceful nations of the world, but neither can she lie like a dead weight across the channels of economic production and exchange. An impoverished Japan, like an impoverished Germany, will not only remain an open sore of resentment and bitterness, but it will by necessity frustrate all efforts to rebuild other nations in the region and to improve the state of world economy.

I am conscious of the fact that I have painted in broad strokes a rather dismal picture. Truly this world we live in is a deeply troubled place. It needs spiritual and material help.

United States

The nation to which people the world over look for this dual help is the United States. Paradoxically, however, there is concern about us. People fear that we shall not be able to maintain a stable and expanding economy at home, and thus may disturb their own efforts at achieving continued economic progress. They fear also that economic difficulties at home may weaken our ability and willingness to play our part in world recovery and development.

People the world over are watching the development of our policies closely. We have relieved their concern that we might return to political isolationism by our strong support of the United Nations. Now they are watching closely the development of our international economic policies and the success we attain in stabilizing our own economy.

Secretary Marshall's speech at Harvard outlined in broad details the best possible course leading to world reconstruction. He proposed that the countries of Europe join in an effort to establish their needs for reconstruction and then submit for our consideration their requirements. I am in thorough sympathy with Secretary Marshall's proposal and am certain that this administration will view sympathetically the suggestions that will come from Europe for a coordinated reconstruction program.

It is frequently implied that such a program might include American aid. The President of the United States has established non-partisan committees to review this program and also to indicate what products of this country might be available for export. The job of the non-partisan committee of which I am head, is to analyze faithfully what can safely and wisely be placed at the disposal of world reconstruction. Secretary Marshall's proposal relates to Europe, but we will have to take into consideration other areas as well where we have similar responsibilities.

The Importance of Two-Way Trade

I have been much encouraged by the increased understanding that exists in the United States of the importance of an expanding world trade on a *two-way* basis. President Truman has recently said: "In the long run, we can sell to other countries only if we are willing to buy from them or to invest our funds abroad. Both foreign trade and foreign investment are vital to maintaining a dynamic economy in this country."

In all of our own plans we must have primarily in mind the development of two-way trade and multilateral trade with the same objective. For that reason, while we try to maintain and expand our own exports, we must also seek to expand our imports, bringing our foreign trade into better equilibrium and providing foreign countries with the necessary dollar exchange to purchase from us.

The long-range success of our whole program of international economic cooperation will depend upon the manner in which we can move from the present emergency methods to normal exchange of goods and the outflow of American private capital. All these activities should be profitable in themselves, but beyond this they will be a major factor of world economic progress.

The task of people the world over to reconstruct their lives presents enormous difficulties. It is impossible to foresee the course of events. And yet with all the difficulties in the world unmistakable progress is being made. On our willingness to take leadership and to do our part in the economic rehabilitation of the world rests the hope of mankind to progress from the present chaotic state of world economy to a peaceful and a better life.

THE STATE OF NON-WAR

In this vivid story, Fred Smith, one of the editors of United Nations World, reduces to its fundamentals the progress of U.S. non-war atomic research—its history and present status. Trimmed of exaggerations, hopes, promises and dramatic prognostications, the true story is one of exceedingly slow but determined progress.

ON AUGUST 2, 1946, two men from Missouri registered in at the guards' house outside the Oak Ridge atomic laboratories: Dr. E. V. Cowbry and Dr. William L. Simpson. Both were research men from the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital of St. Louis. In the office of Colonel E. E. Kirkpatrick, then deputy district engineer in charge of the Oak Ridge project, they met Prescott Sandage and Dr. E. P. Wagner of the Clinton Laboratories, and were given a long-handled lead-insulated metal cask, weighing about 25 pounds, measuring about 18 inches square.

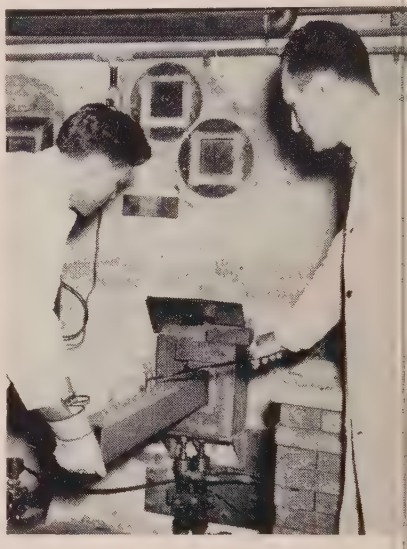
Inside this cask was one millicurie of radioactive carbon 14: the first radioisotope to come from the Oak Ridge pile. This isotope was a pea-sized unit of radioactive carbon—a minuscule portion of an extremely common chemical element which had been set into the pile and left for long enough—a matter of a few weeks—to experience the atomic rearrangement that creates radioactivity. For the next 10 thousand or 20 thousand years this material will emit 30 million beta particles per second. It—and all the other radioisotopes (of carbon, phosphorus, iodine and other elements)—will be used for research in connection with cancer and diabetes, to trace the carbon deposition in teeth and bones, to reveal the mysteries of metabolism, possibly to cure leukemia, and to track down the life processes of animal and vegetable matter.

Thus August 2, 1946 opened the door on a new era in medical research. Literally hundreds of doctors set about to discover the extent of the blessing suddenly showered upon the human race. Sunday supplements and pseudo-scientific publications immediately began to anticipate the facts by an indefinite—and perhaps a great number—of years. Immediately the lay press indicated that cures for the incurable were at hand. It would be nice if isotopes had this power—but the unfortunate fact is that they haven't. At this writing, isotopes give some indication of being able to cure certain types of blood disease under certain circumstances, and certain rare types of cancer of the thyroid gland may, under certain circumstances, be cured by certain isotopes. And, for the time being, that is all.

The Author: Fred Smith devotes his activities to a combination of writing, publishing, public relations and advertising. Widely traveled during the war, when he was Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, he wrote the article "The Rise and Fall of the Morgenthau Plan" in UNW's March issue. The accompanying article, prepared with the aid of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and other sources, is based on a very extensive study of current phases of atomic energy research for peaceful purposes.

The Peacetime Atomic Plan

But before we proceed with th fascinating history of isotopes, whic is possibly the most important ar to date the most highly-developed se ment of atomic research, let's mak a quick survey of the things that a happening in the United States to in dicate that American scientists, wit all their brains and facilities, are no —as Dr. Frederic Joliot-Curie, th French atomic commissioner, ind cated in the February issue of *Unite Nations World*—doing nothing b making bombs.



Isotopes: Here, at Clinton Laboratorie Oak Ridge, Tenn., material for radi activation goes into uranium pile.

Atomic research in the Unite States, as everyone knows, is unde the over-all direction of a goverr mental group, appointed by the Pre ident and confirmed by the Congres called the United States Atomic En ergy Commission, a civilian grou headed by David E. Lilienthal.

The Atomic Commission, appointe and functioning, has an allocatio from the U.S. Government of 75 mi lion dollars, to be expended durin the next fiscal year for peacetim

ATOMIC RESEARCH

By FRED SMITH

atomic research; and the wartime peak of employment at the Oak Ridge Clinton Laboratories of 1,234 persons has already been bettered by the peacetime employment of an added 800.

The 75 millions, actually a small percentage of the amount of money which will be spent, covers only material expenditures, such as the construction of additional research facilities, the maintenance of existing installations, and the securing of necessary raw materials. Only a portion of the total overhead involved in the work will come out of this budget: the bulk of the money spent for workers and scientists will come from outside sources—from universities, hospitals and private industrial enterprises. The government plans to supply facilities for almost any competent researcher whose project seems worth while, providing the researcher is financed outside.

Elaborate multi-million-dollar establishments such as the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Patchogue, Long Island; the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and the Argonne National Laboratory outside of Chicago, will be, when they are completed, the most complete atomic laboratories possible to create —with every known facility, every piece of equipment developed, and ample space for staff and researchers. They will be operated under the sponsorship of 52 major universities, and thrown open for privately financed as well as public research projects.

In this way, literally hundreds of private and public research people will become familiar with many phases of atomic research. The best research brains in the United States will be pitted against atomic problems, and their progress will become the nation's progress in atomic research, regardless of how the discovery comes about. And in the end, the nation will have the benefit of a billion dollar research staff at a minimum of expense to the American taxpayer.

The Five Categories of Research

The possible directions in which research will develop are indicated by the five categories under which research is currently being organized. These are:

1.—The generation of power from atomic fission.

2.—The use of atomic power to drive aircraft.

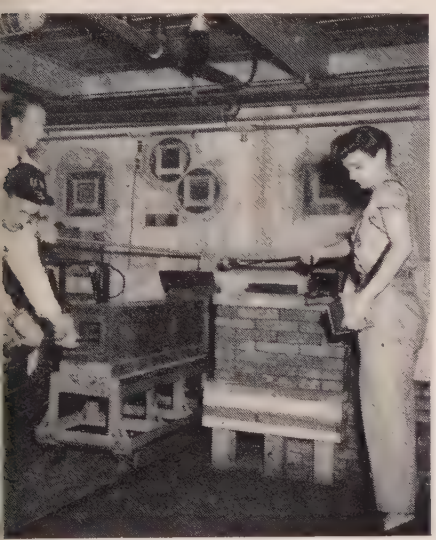
3.—The production of rare metals and rare earths.

4.—The study of experimental work in radiation.

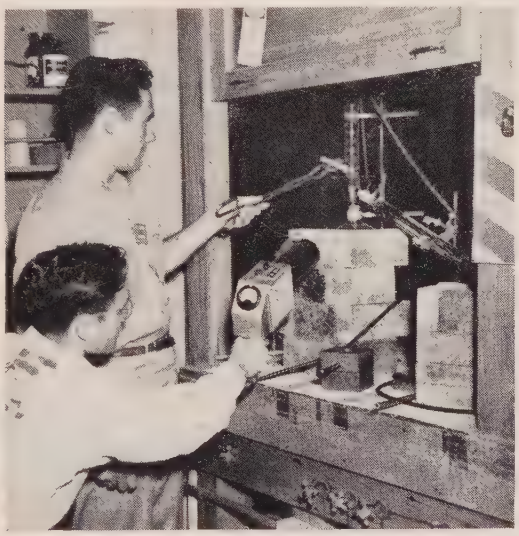
5.—The production and dissemination of radioactive isotopes for medical and other scientific research.

The Generation of Power

Several American firms, working in close cooperation with the government, are attempting to develop atomic power plants. In a sense, we are very near to having a practical atomic power plant; but proximity may be more emotional than factual. Certainly the theory of developing power from atomic energy is crystal



fter bombardment with neutrons for specied time, the material is withdrawn through rotective lead shield.



When a sample has become "cool" enough to be handled by short tongs it may be processed chemically. Above—treatment of radioactive iodine.

For shipment to hospitals and other buyer isotopes are placed in lead-insulated cask Here a health inspector checks the packag

THE STATE OF NON-WAR ATOMIC RESEARCH: *continued*

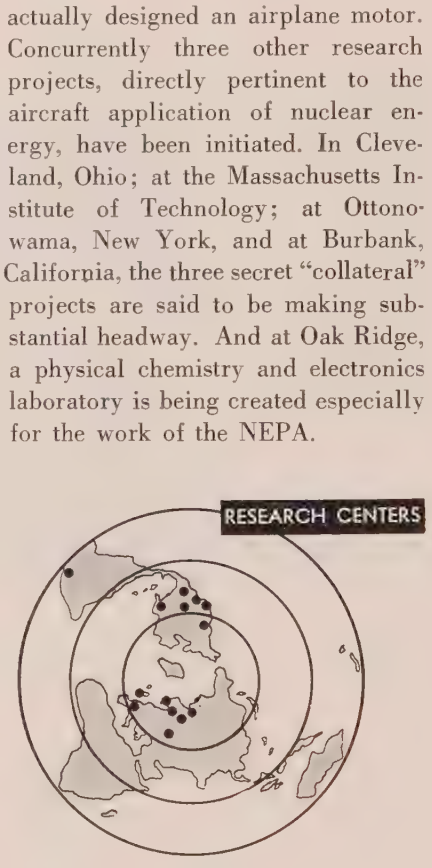
clear. Designs have been drawn up, and machines have even been developed to do this work, and in some quarters it is said that the machines have made successful trial runs. However, the entire project seems to be something like the battle which was lost for want of a horse-shoe nail: in one case, an atomic power plant is said to be absolutely complete and probably ready for practical application, under certain circumstances —except for the small matter of developing a valve which will withstand the pressures of atomic activity. And in every case, there seems to be some small, presumably unimportant element which is tying up progress on all fronts. Moreover, major refinements are coming so fast in the basic design of power machines that no device can be constructed without the foremost end becoming obsolescent while the hindmost end is being constructed.

Within five years, however, the U.S. will have a pilot plant which will channel heat (for the subsequent generation of power) from atomic energy. Dr. Wardell Davidson of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York will read a paper to the September Conference on Power, to be held at The Hague, on "nuclear energy for power," and it is expected that by this time he will be able to report on mechanical devices which, at least in theory, should prove to be practical. But Davidson, and all other scientists, are extraordinarily cautious. Even the pilot plant, due within five years, is only expected to be a "prototype plant." in other words, a pilot plant for a pilot plant. In short, we are a long way, still, from the universe of the popular scientific magazines which have a world running at top speed with harnessed atoms.

Atomic Power for Aircraft

Under the group name of NEPA (Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft), the Army Air Forces, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and 10 aviation companies are working at top speed to develop atomic motors to drive airplanes, rockets and other aircraft. While work is being done in several U.S. cities, the technical staff working on this is part of the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge.

Most of the work completed so far in this project is in the field of mathematics rather than mechanics: the basic calculations of the aircraft application of nuclear energy to various types of motors are completed. It is said also that the groundwork for the design of aircraft-type nuclear reactors is done, but as yet no draftsman has taken pencil in hand and actually designed an airplane motor. Concurrently three other research projects, directly pertinent to the aircraft application of nuclear energy, have been initiated. In Cleveland, Ohio; at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; at Ottonowama, New York, and at Burbank, California, the three secret "collateral" projects are said to be making substantial headway. And at Oak Ridge, a physical chemistry and electronics laboratory is being created especially for the work of the NEPA.



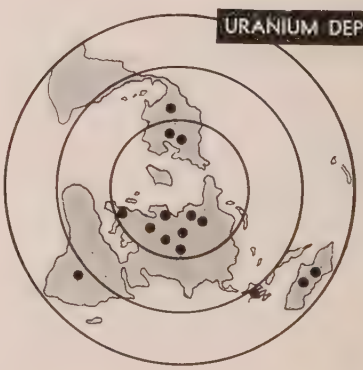
Officially, the government views this work as "extremely long range." "It will be a long time," say the officials, "before any tangible results can be achieved."

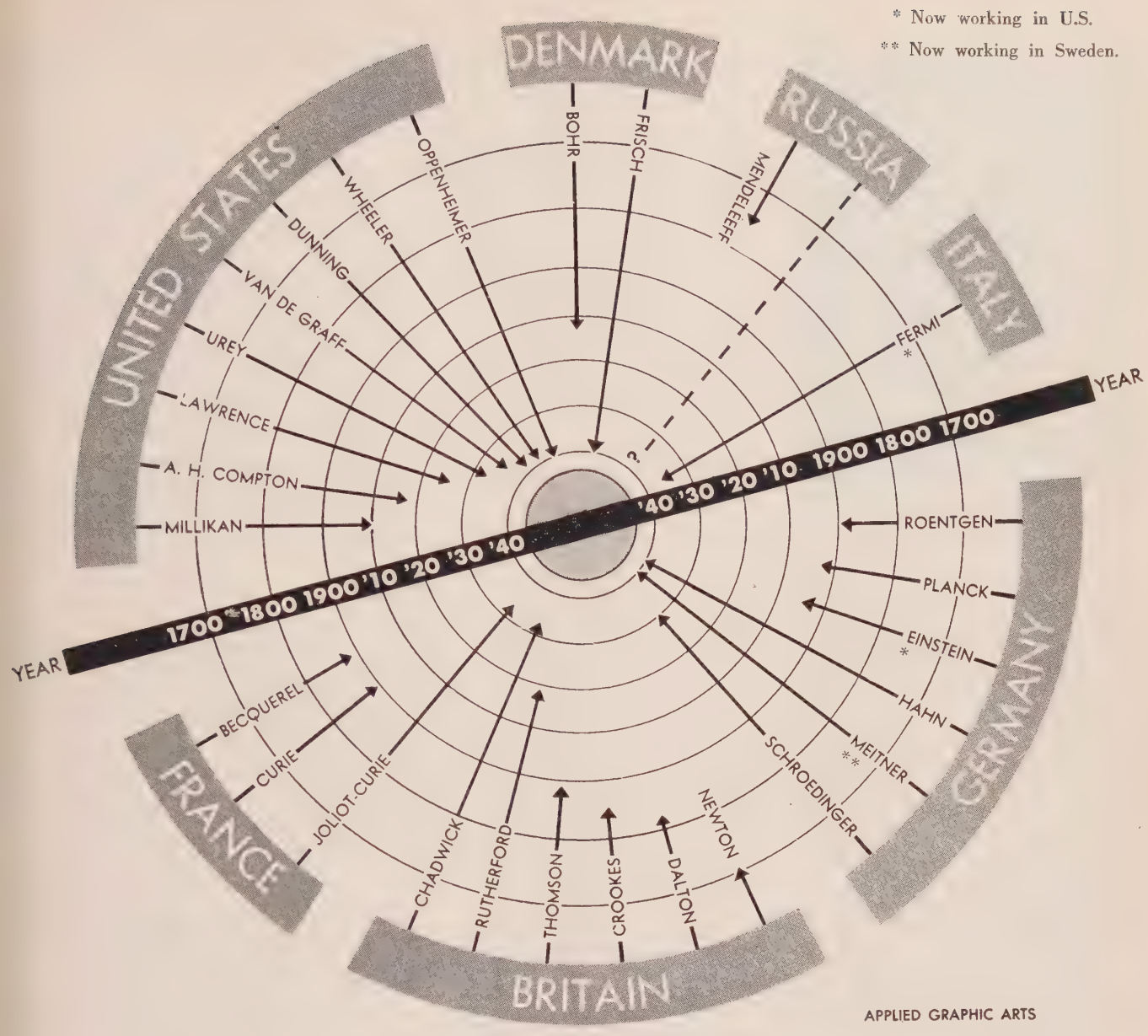
There is considerable question as to whether the work can be classed as a peacetime pursuit of the possibilities of nuclear energy, or whether it is primarily a war job. If succes is in sight, a cloak of secrecy ma descend upon the whole project an the Air Forces will regard its n trespassing attitude as necessary s curity.

In the meantime, it is reasonabl to suppose that scientists are co cerned not only with the actual deve opment of a nuclear propulsion plan but of one that will fit into an e tremely limited space, and will weig very little per unit of power. Thu the problem is a complex one: the must make a machine that will worl which hasn't been done, then sim plify it to fit the weight and siz of specifications which took interna combustion engine designers 20 yea to conquer even after the combustio engine was a successful machin Furthermore, there is distinct dan ger that an atomic airplane engin will radiate dangerously while i use, and endanger the pilot. Tha will present another problem.

The Production of Rare Meta and Rare Earths

So far, this seems to be largel a category in which work is *expecte* to be done. There is little evidenc that any concrete work is complet The possibility of transmuting on material into another, however, i far from new: it is an idea whic ceased to be popular in the 16th ce tury shortly after Theophrastus Bon bastus von Hohenheim, called Para celsus, having spent a lifetime tr ing to concoct gold out of everythin including manure, gave it up as





APPLIED GRAPHIC ARTS

The above chart tells the history of man's knowledge of the atom, from the year 1687 when Sir Isaac Newton first defined the fundamental laws of the atomic nature of matter, to the first fission of the atom in 1939, forerunner of the first chain reaction at the University of Chicago in December 1942. The work of Dalton and Mendeleff, early in the 19th century, produced the table of atomic weights; Roentgen in 1895 discovered the X-ray, while Crooks and Thomson uncovered the electron and Becquerel, experimenting with uranium, discovered radioactivity. Mme. Curie in 1898 isolated radium. Then came Planck with his "quantum theory," later developed by Schroedinger. In 1905 Einstein produced his evidence that mass can be converted into energy so completely as to leave no trace—a fact proved by the atom bomb. Eight years later Bohr and Rutherford found the basic structure of the atom (nucleus and revolving electrons). A. H. Compton in 1918 penetrated the secrets of cosmic rays (he later was prominent in the Manhattan Project). Chadwick in the late 20's discovered the neutron. Lawrence invented the atom-smashing cyclotron. Joliot-Curie (1933) discovered artificial radioactivity. Urey found the isotope of hydrogen, while Van de Graff developed atom-smashing with an electrostatic generator. Fermi in 1934 bombarded uranium with neutrons, creating new artificial radioactive atoms. In January 1939 Hahn and Meitner, in Germany, made the first planned atomic fission; the same month Frisch duplicated the feat in Copenhagen.

bad job. The possibility, however, of replenishing the earth's insufficient supply of certain vital materials is of obvious importance, and may affect the lifetime of civilization (unless the atom bomb solves civilization's long-range problem of survival!). Thus, transmutation is no longer a miser's dream, but a physiological necessity, which will be pursued assiduously as needs arise. And the possibilities of man's being able to do it through the management of atoms, and through the possibilities of altering atomic arrangement, seem at least to be bright for the first time in history. But thus far, it is, unhappily, only a plausible idea.

Continued on page 60

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES
leader of Brazil's outlawed communists

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES

Debate Latin America's No. 1 Controvers

The suppression two months ago of Brazil's Communist Part largest in the Western hemisphere, touched off the biggest politic controversy in Latin America since the advent of Perón in Arge tina and the end of the Vargas dictatorship in Brazil. It also serv as a signpost of current underlying trends in Latin America, esp cially the growing solidarity of some of the governments in mov to combat communism. The recent meetings of Perón with Dutr of Brazil, and with Berreta, of Uruguay, at which communis is believed to have been a major topic, further underscore . .

Now 49, Luiz Carlos Prestes has capitalized on an adventurous past and an aura of martyrdom to promote communism in Brazil. As a young officer of the Army engineers, before he became deeply involved in ideological strife, he participated in a military uprising, broke out of encirclement in 1924 and for two years led his embattled "Prestes Column" on an epic 18,000-mile march through the hinterland of Brazil. Never defeated or captured, he finally ran out of supplies and led the Column across the border into Bolivia.

There, and later in Buenos Aires, Prestes became engrossed in Marxism, joined the Communist Party and later went to Russia where he was made a member of the 11-man executive committee of the Comintern and worked as an engineer in factories and hydro-electric plants. While in Russia he married a German communist girl and in 1935 the two left for Brazil to organize a communist revolt which came close to succeeding before President Getulio Vargas crushed it with artillery fire. Prestes was thrown into prison and kept there for nine years, until the spring of 1945. His wife was deported to Germany where she died in a Nazi extermination camp.

Thus Vargas succeeded in making of Prestes, especially in the eyes of the *caboclos*, or impoverished hinterland people, a martyr and a symbol of liberty. The communist leader became widely known as *O Cavalheiro da Esperança*, the Knight of Hope. His power was so great that in nine months after his release he had reorganized the Communist Party from scratch, presented an unknown mediocrity as communist presidential candidate and obtained 600,000 votes for him. This meant that for every one of the 60,000 Party members nine non-communists voted the Party ticket.

In my letter requesting an interview of Luiz Carlos Prestes, the leader of the Brazilian communists, I had stated that I was a Catholic and anti-communist, but that I would transcribe his opinions faithfully. Apparently the Party was anxious to reach American public opinion, for, with Prestes at the time a thousand miles up north in Bahia, the central committee met and decided that the interview should be granted.

Two days later, a few hours after his return to Rio de Janeiro, Prestes received me in the drab, shabbily furnished offices of the National Headquarters for the Party. The closing of the Communist Party was imminent, and the debate raged bitterly in the press. The first question I put to the communist leader was the one foremost in everyone's mind: Would the Party go underground? After having insisted that they would avail themselves of all legal means (the communists have appealed to the Supreme Court), Prestes finally conceded: "Yes, we will continue operating underground. After all, we have done it for years, and we'll know how to do it again."

It was difficult to realize that there sat the most important symbol in our hemisphere of the great ideological struggle of our modern era, the head of the only really big communist organization in this part of the wor

With a nine-year imprisonme only two years behind him, Pres no longer looks emaciated, but t new roundness of the face is n healthy; the skin has a yellow tinge, and the circles under the e have an air of permanence. straight, black hair is thinning. Th is a wasted, worn-out look about man and yet he appears years you er than 49. One wonders why. P haps it is his voice, which is stro and clear.

Under his leadership, the Co munist Party of Brazil reached April a membership of 200,000, dramatic growth from the 4,000 had when Prestes was freed two ye ago.

The electoral strength of the P ty, on the other hand, had been s eral times that of the membersh In the January 19 congressional el tions the communist candidates ceived 500,000 votes. But in th electoral campaign they had b boasting of anticipating a mill votes.

I asked Prestes if he considered result of the January election a s forward or a defeat for the Pa "It was a victory," he answered. great many voters abstained, due disillusionment with the Consti tion, so that our half-million vo

continued on page

BY HERNANE TAVARES DE SA

ALCEU AMOROSO LIMA

- - - *The Communists of Brazil*

. . . . this trend toward joint government action against communism. Because of the importance of the Brazilian incident in the hemispheric picture as a whole, the United Nations World asked the brilliant Brazilian journalist Dr. Tavares de Sá to obtain the viewpoints of opposing schools of Brazilian thought during his recent visit home. Dr. Tavares thereupon obtained the two exclusive interviews found on these pages, one with Carlos Luiz Prestes, leader of the outlawed Communist Party, the other with Alceu Amoroso Lima, outstanding Catholic and anti-communist.

THE closing of the Brazilian Communist Party created a sensation in the country. Press and street comments ranged from enthusiastic approval to gloomy predictions of civil war. A few days after the Party was closed on May 7, I went to see Dr. Alceu Amoroso Lima, the Catholic leader of greatest prestige in Brazil, who represents the liberal wing of the church.

Amoroso Lima, like most democratic personalities within and without the church, holds that the closing of the Communist Party was in itself a blunder which will eventually create a real communist menace in the country. What he considers even more ominous is that this action can mark the first step in the suppression of the civil liberties which Brazilians regained only two years ago, after the long night of the Vargas dictatorship.

"Before the closing of the Party," said Amoroso Lima, "communism was a tumor in the body politic: visible, limited and vulnerable. Surgery could always be used as a last recourse, if it threatened to invade the whole organism; meanwhile, it could be kept under observation. Now that the Party has been driven underground, the tumor becomes an infection seeping through the entire nation. Thus, communism, never a political threat to be taken seriously, today becomes a deadly social danger.

"Through his ineptitude, Prestes was in the process of dissipating the halo of martyr and savior he had acquired in nine years of imprisonment. He was ceasing to be a symbol, inaccessible and hallowed, and under the pitiless spotlight of everyday political activity was being whittled down to mediocre proportions. But now, Prestes and his followers will appeal to the sentimentality of Brazilians with their pity for the vanquished and their love for ideas that are both noble and vague.

"Dutra, who was Vargas' Minister of War, is showing the same stupidity in dealing with communism as was shown by the dictatorship. The Vargas propaganda machinery in the 30's had circulated throughout the country a photograph of Prestes showing the communist leader at the Security Tribunal, unshaven, with a beaten and hounded air, his frailty emphasized by the athletic arrogance of the two stalwarts of the regime's political police who flanked him. The photograph, intended to arouse contempt for Prestes, only succeeded in making people feel sorry for him, and in many a Brazilian worker's home it was enshrined in the same room where the crucifix hung. Underground

continued on page 63

ALCEU AMOROSO LIMA
Brazilian Catholic and outspoken anti-communist

Alceu Amoroso Lima's great significance in the life of Brazil is as the interpreter of the Catholic position in relation to the major social and political issues of the day. In this respect he occupies in Brazil a position somewhat equivalent to that of Jacques Maritain in France. Now 53 years old, Amoroso Lima was not converted to Catholicism until 1928, when he was 33. But in these 20 years his militant action has been so outstanding that he was decorated by Pope Pius XII for "high services rendered to the church."

Besides his religious activities, Amoroso Lima directs the Rio de Janeiro publishing house *Agir* (meaning in Portuguese "to act"). However that is just one of his manifold activities. He teaches literature at two universities, one maintained by the Federal Government, the other the Catholic University; and economics at the School of Diplomacy created by the Foreign Office. With more than 30 works published in the fields of sociology, politics and law, Amoroso Lima has been reviewing books since the end of World War I in one of Rio de Janeiro's leading dailies, and he is held to be the best literary critic in the country.

To his activities of publisher, professor, author and critic, Amoroso Lima has added during 20 years that of director of a textile factory in which his family owns most of the stock. For like all intellectuals in Brazil he cannot do otherwise than have a job in a non-literary field to support his family. True to the traditional pattern, his family is a large one. He has seven children, all brilliant students, one of whom, Maria Helena, already has won recognition for her translations of various English and U. S. books.

DIVIDED INDIA

By ROBERT NEVILLE

A leading American journalist in India analyzes the prob lems ahead for Hindustan and Pakistan.

THE sponsorship of the Asian Relations Conference by the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi last March was in its small way an attempt by India's Nationalists to assume Asia's intellectual leadership. The management of India's External Affairs Department by Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru since last September has been another. Pandit Nehru, long the spokesman for this group of Indian internationalists, has not hesitated to speak out for the weak and oppressed everywhere no matter how undiplomatic it may have seemed.

But all the world knows that the effectiveness of India's international voice is in direct proportion to its size and strength. For the past year India has suffered from a continual internal strife which has crippled its industries, which made it impossible to recover from wartime inflation and which consumed the energies of its leaders. The first all-Indian government, called the Interim Government, which came to power last September, not only has been unable to tackle even the country's most pressing problems but it has perforce had to sit by idly while Indian administration deteriorated before its eyes. It could not even keep the peace. Communalism has seeped into the highest levels of the Secretariat and has even permeated Army ranks with debilitating results.

The country would be weak enough if it were being handed over whole by the British to the Indians, but the heart-breaking fact for Indian Nationalists is that on the very eve of independence the nation is being divided.

Pakistan's Weakness

Of the new State of Pakistan it can only be said that for the next decade at least it cannot be very strong. Only by very intelligent planning and by arduous labors could the 70,000,000 inhabitants of Pakistan overcome the natural handicaps of its long and troublesome frontiers, its lack of mineral sources and the permanently undeniable fact that its two unequal parts of northwestern Pakistan and eastern Bengal will be separated by at least 900 miles of "foreign" territory.

On paper the other and bigger part of British India, which has been labeled Hindustan but which will probably continue to be known as India, suffers little. Its population at 300,000,000 will still surpass that of any other state except China.

The surplus food of the Punjab and the jute produced in eastern Bengal will be lost to Pakistan, but Hindustan will maintain the lion's share of India's industries and will have a virtual monopoly of fuel and steel. The difference between the industrial potential of the two parts can probably be best appreciated the calculation that of the country present industrial labor force on eight per cent will be residents Pakistan.

Hindustan's Difficulties

But if Hindustan on paper seen to lose little, what is not so readi realized is that the sheer mechani of the division will in itself be a d bilitating operation. Even at this wr ing, when partition has not y come into actual effect, the Secr tariat at New Delhi is all but par lyzed. No decisions can be made, plans can be laid, for fear that th might involve the "ceded areas"—

Hirsute adornments in varying degree are much in evidence in this group from the officers and men of every branch of the Indian army in a camp at Hampton Cou

euphemism which members of the Indian National Congress are now applying to Pakistan. The Home Department now dares not give a visa which might apply to Pakistan. The External Affairs Department could not now negotiate a treaty which allowed, for example, foreign airplanes to land at Karachi, which will be in Pakistan. The Secretariat itself will be split and Government personnel

After heated discussions, tribesmen assembled to meet Pandit Nehru, head of India's Interim Government, walked out. Anger is apparent in the gesture of their leader.

now spend half their time wondering if they will be employed by Pakistan or Hindustan two months hence.

To divide the assets and the liabilities, as well as the records and personnel, of the present government of India will be a tedious process which could not possibly be completed by the target date of August 15, when the two new Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations are scheduled to be born. It will be years before the last railroad car or radio station or museum trophy is allotted to its rightful owner. To cut in two the country's railway or customs administration or its health service is to reduce their effectiveness by more than half.

Most telling of all is the inevitable break-up of the Indian Army, one of the country's most valuable as well as most delicate assets. In the lower ranks of the Army the personnel is so mixed, even in comparatively small units, that separation of it into Hindustan and Pakistan units may ruin it. Even if the Army were not being divided, the departing British staff officers would leave a gap which simply could not be filled at present.

It can reasonably be asked what use the new India will have of an army. In most Indian provinces the local police force is inadequate to deal with a major disturbance. India needs an army for that if for no other reasons.

Trouble with the Princes

Curiously the princely States also present a problem which may take an Indian army to solve. A number of Indian rulers, led by the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Dewan of Travancore, now seem bent on declaring their independence from New Delhi come August 15 and the end of British paramountcy. "We will not recognize any independence of any State in India," Nehru has said.

New Delhi simply cannot let them get away with it. To allow Hyderabad in particular, with its area astride all southern India, to become independent would be as if the United States allowed the corn belt states to secede.

It would be misleading not to report that at this writing optimism is in the air. Suddenly, miraculously, the country's year-long communal strife has ceased. In both major parties are sincere men who believe that this division of India represents a real lasting settlement. Jinnah, the Moslem League leader, has long believed that with the creation of Pakistan the Moslem population will have gained such self-respect that India will no longer have a communal problem.

But there is a reverse side to the argument. In the new Pakistan there will be Hindu and Sikh populations of nearly 20,000,000—almost a third of its entire population—who cannot be realistically expected to owe their first loyalty to a Moslem state. No inkling of what Pakistan's constitution will be has been given by Jinnah, but since one of his standard complaints has been that the Hindu majority has always taken advantage of the Moslem minority, it is to be supposed that the Moslems will be favored by more jobs, by greater educational facilities and by more opportunities in business life.

Moslems of Hindustan will number about 40,000,000, constituting around an eighth of the total population. The amazing fact about this division of India is that the Moslem population has been split even worse than the Sikh population. Only about 55 per cent of India's Moslems will be in Pakistan, while 45 per cent will remain in Hindustan. Will this Moslem population in Hindustan be, as some students of Indian politics have suggested, a permanent fifth column? Will the Sikh and Hindu populations of Pakistan be regarded by Moslem Leaguers as hostages to the good behavior of Hindustan? If the answers are yes, there is trouble ahead indeed for divided India.

GRIEVANCE DAY IN CANBERRA

Down Under, where politics are as hot as the noon sunshine, the Australian Parliament has a unique institution—"Grievance Day." This is the day, about once a month, when private members blow off steam about their pet complaints before the government bench. It's a typical gusty Australian show and also a lesson in democracy.

By JULES ARCHER

OLD Tom Scupper, who lives up the road a piece, couldn't get a tire for his utility truck—while huge piles lay rotting in army warehouses. Jumpin' mad, he wrote a sizzling letter to his representative. That gentleman read it aloud (cuss words and all) in the nation's capital. He thundered a demand that old Tom be given priority to buy a tire. Listening thoughtfully to old Tom's dilemma was—the chief executive of the nation!

This couldn't happen in the United States, but it did in Australia. Down Under, where only 7,000,000 voices must be listened to, the people's representatives represent.

Australia's Wailing Wall

About once every month in Canberra, legislation is swept aside to take care of private members' business. That is "Grievance Day." The House of Representatives becomes a grass-roots wailing wall, as Honorable Members weep publicly on behalf of their outraged constituents. It is the day of the underdog.

Each grievance is usually directed toward a specific Government Minister whose department is allegedly at fault. Most of the grievers are members of the Liberal or Country Parties, which sit in opposition to the Chifley Labor Government. This is natural, since Labor members usually take care of their own grievances inside the political family. It also accounts for the tendency of Labor Ministers to regard grievances aired on the floor of the House as attempts to embarrass the government.

This suspicion is double-edged. Opposition members are equally wary of government moves to "sabotage" Grievance Day. At the conclusion of the last session, Prime Minister Chifley explained that the government still had a great number of important bills to introduce, and proposed "that government business shall take precedence over general business" on the following day, which happened to be Grievance Day.

The Fur Flies

Up rose the indignant Leader of the Opposition, Robert Menzi smooth, bulky head of the Libe Party, to protest emphatically. bitter enemy, left-wing Minister Transport, Eddie Ward, tried squelch Menzies by declaring would have understood the necess for the Prime Minister's propos had Menzies not been absent from House "for the best part of week."

"The period of my absence," plied Menzies scornfully, "can ha ly be described as the best part last week. I was away for one d and since the Minister for Transp spoke on that day, I should ha described it as the worst part of week."

With that as a beginning, the fi for Grievance Day was on with holds barred. The Minister for Wo and Housing, Hubert Lazzarini, ch lenged Menzies' protest as hypocr cal, since for the 18 years that Opposition had been in power, Lab had never been given a full-ti Grievance Day.

"If the Minister for Works a Housing were in his customary pl in opposition," Menzies shot ba "I'm sure he would object very str uously to the taking away of his ri to speak on Grievance Day. For moment he is on the box seat. The fore he has no complaint."

More hot-under-the-collar speec followed, all eloquent, impassion correctly indignant. Finally the H

The Author: Jules Archer, 32-year-old free lance writer, saw a good deal of Australia during a four-year wartime spell down under and in New Guinea and the Philippines. Furthermore, he "helped along the One World policy by marrying an Australian girl." After his Army discharge in 1945, he lived for the better part of a year in Australia, where he and his wife discussed Australian-American relations at Canberra with Prime Minister Chifley, Dr. Ev and other prominent Australians. During the war, *Coro* carried his eye-witness report of the first land defeat the Japanese, the Battle of Milne Bay; and he has si written many magazine pieces on Australian affairs. N adays Archer lives in Sharon, Connecticut, with his w and two sons.

Thomas White, a back-bencher from Victoria, rose, took a deep breath and said, "I object, too." "Use my handkerchief, will you?" jeered Minister Ward. "I am very surprised that the Minister has one," White flared. When the Opposition had set off their last Roman candle, the Prime Minister sighed, "Now that all the sound and fury has died down, I must say I am surprised that the Leader of the Opposition did not realize that the motion is, 'That government business shall take precedence over general business tomorrow.' That does not cut out Grievance Day. So it is really a case of much ado about nothing."

"It is a warning," grimly intoned the Rt. Hon. Arthur Fadden, Leader of the Country Party, "of what will happen if the Prime Minister does try to cut out Grievance Day!"

On Grievance Day the Speaker of the House evacuated his throne-like chair, symbolizing the fact that the government had stepped down and turned over the House to "honorable members."

The Case of Mrs. Munchenberg

The first member to grieve was Mr. Cyril Chambers of South Australia. He unfolded the pitiful tale of an 18-year-old Australian boy named Ian Munchenberg who, heartbroken at being medically rejected by the Army and Air Force, had joined the crew of a Norwegian ship. Contracting

"My husband has to sleep on the floor..."

smallpox at sea, he had died in a hospital at Bone, Algeria. His mother was denied compensation for her son because he had not lost his life through a "war injury."

In view of Mrs. Munchenberg's sacrifices, Mr. Chambers wanted a monetary expression of appreciation from either the Norwegian Government or the Australian Commonwealth. Moreover, he wanted the Prime Minister to see about collecting wages owed the boy. Although the Norwegian shipping company claimed he owed them $42, which the ship's captain had lent him. Mr. Chambers had been assured by captains he had interviewed that under no circumstance would one of their clan be mad enough to advance a seaman as much as $42. "That proved," he insisted, "somebody is holding out on Mrs. Munchenberg."

Dame Lyons from Darwin

The next griever was Dame Enid Lyons, a white-haired lady member from tropical Darwin. Dame Lyons had potatoes on her mind. Voice trembling with grievance, she pointed out that while other Australian states yearned for potatoes, spuds were rotting in the ground in the island state of Tasmania because the government didn't provide the ships to carry them to mainland potato-lovers. With that off her chest, Dame Lyons went on to grieve about inheritance taxes. "I must admit that death duties have never appealed to me," she said wistfully, "as a very ethical source of revenue for the government. It is perfectly all right to hit a man on his feet, but when he is down—"

"He doesn't know anything about it when he is dead," Minister Lazzarini interrupted her cheerfully.

"—he cannot hit back," she continued, ignoring him. "He ceases to worry about taxation when he is dead," assured the iconoclastic Minister for Information and Immigration, Arthur Calwell.

"Under the government's Gift Duty Act," Dame Lyons went on unperturbed, "a kind of inquisition goes on which, I think, is not at all desirable in the interests of any member of the community."

"Where does this inquisition take place?" Mr. Calwell jeered.

"All over Australia!"

"What—not in the hereafter?"

"Use my handkerchief, will you?" jeered the Minister for Transport

After Dame Lyons had spoken her piece about potatoes and inheritance taxes, the crying towel next fell into the hands of the Country Party's Mr. Fadden, who waved a batch of letters in the air for all to see.

Housing Crisis

"A friend of mine advertised a furnished house to let last month," he declared. "In reply to his advertisement which appeared once in one newspaper, he received 1,064 replies. I exhibit these letters to honorable members. They are convincing evidence of the appalling position in Brisbane, which nevertheless is better served than any other capital city in Australia, as far as housing goes."

Typical of the two dozen letters he read aloud to the House was the one from an ex-serviceman's wife who wrote, "We have one small child and twin babies. At present the five of us are living in a small sleepout with a single bed. My husband has to sleep on the floor."

Mr. Calwell interrupted to demand the address of the house that was advertised.

"The Minister for Information is a Doubting Thomas," sneered Mr. Fadden. "He will not believe anyone. Whenever the Opposition makes disclosures of this nature, honorable members opposite immediately regard them as a personal affront."

GRIEVANCE DAY IN CANBERRA: *continued*

Continuing his grievance, Mr. Fadden cited the Martin bomber plant in Maryland, which erected 1,800 homes for its workers in an average time of 35 man-hours each. He evoked the shining example of American designer Norman Bel Geddes' blueprints for a house requiring only 27 basic prefabricated units. The Australian Government, he thundered, stood condemned for its puerile efforts to solve the grave housing crisis.

This was too much for Tasmanian Labor member Herbert Barnard, who jumped to his feet to assail the current housing shortage as an unwelcome inheritance from the previous government. "I venture to say," he exploded, "that had the administration of which the right honorable member was part remained in office during the war, our housing standard would now be akin to that of the Japanese!"

Spuds were rotting in Tasmania. Why couldn't other States have some?

"I promise the honorable member," snarled the Liberal Party's Archie Cameron, "more than he wants if he talks in that strain."

"Threats from the honorable member for Barker will not deter me from saying what I want to say!" Mr. Barnard then switched to his own private grievance—the extra halfpenny charge on ice cream.

"The fact that the price of an ice cream pack is 3½d. (about 6c) forces children who have only 3d. to spend to buy something else with it. I do not think that the government ought to stand idly by and allow this particular company to make a huge rake-off at the expense of the children of this country."

A member from South Australia grieved over the government's slowness to develop the vast Northern Territory, where "homesteads are from 50 to 150 miles from each other, and it is little wonder that women so isolated from other women suffer nervous breakdowns."

Queensland Was Full of Grievances

A member from Queensland then grieved over the treatment of ex-servicemen in his district under the Australian equivalent of the G. I. Bill of Rights.

The Hon. Josiah Francis of Queensland was full of grievances. He bewailed the menace of the buffalo fly to his constitutents' cattle; the plot of Australian Army officers in New Guinea to invent useless work for men under them, delaying repatriation "so that they may retain their jobs for a while longer," and the taxation of Boy Scouts and veteran organizations, a foul deed which he described indignantly as "the act of a brigand or a pirate. Even Ned Kelly [Australia's Jesse James] in his wildest dreams, would have shuddered at the thought of making a similar extortion!"

The plight of one Mrs. Kilgour of Murrurundi was brought before the House by the Hon. Joseph Abbott of New South Wales. Mrs. Kilgour, he complained, was being asked to pay a higher rental than she could afford, despite the government's promise that rents for homes built by the Housing Commission would be fixed according to the income of the tenants.

Mrs. Baker's Island

When that issue had been thrashed out to the satisfaction of nobody, Mr. Abbott went on to the case of Mrs. Gladys Henrietta Loveday Baker, an Australian woman who owned a plantation on a tiny island on t northern tip of New Guinea. Wh the Japanese had come down M Baker had sailed her own boat New Britain to help evacuate Au tralian troops, whom she also serv as medical officer. Now that the w was over, Mrs. Baker wanted to r turn to her island. Mr. Abbott h tried to win permission for her fr the Hon. Eddie Ward, Minister f External Territories.

"Although at times I have sa strong things about him," admitt Mr. Abbott, "and he has said stro things about me, he has treated r courteously in this matter and h done all that he could do."

"The Minister will lose 1,0 votes," cracked a Labor membe "because of what the honorable mem ber has said about him."

"I should like to see him lose 2 000 votes," wrathfully replied M Abbott, "if that would put him o of this Parliament!" He said Minist Ward had refused Mrs. Baker on t grounds of a shipping shortage a because conditions in the islan were "unsuitable for the return females at the present time."

Mr. Abbott grieved that even Mrs. Baker was a female, she ce tainly was a very fearless female. A as far as transportation was co cerned, she was a qualified navigat

He quoted from a letter she h written him stating, "I am not pe mitted to return just because I ha pen to be a woman. I have alrea stated that I am prepared to ta whatever conditions are offering. know the hardships I'll have to fac Isn't there anything I can do to ma this crazy person [Mr. Ward] s reason? I must get back, and soon

Then, with the words that woul up Grievance Day, Mr. Abbott sa nobly, "I have raised this matter an attempt to get justice for th woman, and I appeal to the Minist for the Army to take the steps nece sary to enable her to return to h plantation."

Government Ministers mopped the brows with relief when the motion adjourn Grievance Day was carrie

AMTORG:

ITS BUSINESS IS BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA

Serving as a link between American capitalism and Soviet communism to the tune of $100,000,000 *per year, the Amtorg Trading Corporation does "business as usual," and at a mounting pace, in the midst of diplomatic controversy. Here Ladislas Farago, chief of UN World's Washington bureau, tells the story of Amtorg in the second of his series of articles on purchasing missions of other countries in the U. S. Next month: Britain's Colonial Supply agency.*

I. E. Eremin, Amtorg's new chief, oversees all Soviet buying and selling in the U.S.

By LADISLAS FARAGO

TWO of those strangely contradictory incidents which seem to characterize the hectic cycle of Russo-American relations occurred one fine day this spring. One was at Lake Success where U.S. Representative Herschel Johnson became entangled in a diplomatic debate with his Russian colleague Andrei A. Gromyko over some problems affecting Greece. The other took place in downtown New York, near the grand canyon of Wall Street, where the Chamber of Commerce tendered a formal testimonial luncheon to Jacob M. Lomakin, Soviet Consul General to the United States.

The somewhat acrimonious atmosphere of the Security Council was in sharp contrast to the genial intimacy of the private luncheon room where a Soviet envoy was thus celebrating his first meeting with representatives of the American business world. Undoubtedly conscious of the protracted political tension between the East and the West, and patriotically determined to back up the State Department's foreign policy, responsible leaders of American industry and trade were nevertheless manifesting at least a benevolent interest in "business as usual with Russia."

In the light of current events, it may seem paradoxical that Russo-American trade promises to yield a bumper crop in 1947. During the period January-March, commodities valued at $22,700,000 were exported from the United States to the U.S.S.R. *on a cash basis,* in addition to the $25,000,000 worth of goods sent on belated Lend-Lease accounts and by UNRRA. Should this volume of trade continue throughout the year, with a probable seasonal increase during the last quarter, American exports to the Soviet Union might well amount to $100,000,000—a record sum for a year of peace.

This is of course picayune if compared with the 3.5 billion dollar wartime business of 1944. But it appears considerable indeed if compared with the 1936-1940 average of $58,000,000 —and immense when pitted against the 1933 export total of a mere $4,039,020.

What Russia Buys

A break-down of the current U.S. exports to the Soviet Union reveals that machinery and vehicles, metals and manufactures, agricultural machinery and implements are in greatest demand in the U.S.S.R. In addition, Russia buys in the United States a great variety of edible and inedible animals and animal products, vegetable food products and beverages, non-metallic minerals, chemicals and related products, as well as scientific and professional instruments.

A favorite item on the Russian shopping list is a mysterious product going under the name of *Tushonka.* A closer scrutiny reveals it as the Soviet version of the popular American Spam—a canned pork product prepared in the United States on the basis of recipes provided by prominent Russian chefs. *Tushonka* seems to be a potent factor in Russo-American cooperation.

The list of machinery which the Soviet Union needs most urgently is a long one. It includes generators, welding sets, construction and conveying machines, mining, quarrying and refining machinery, implements for petroleum and gas-well drilling, lathes, tapping and threading machines, planers, stamping, forming, punching, shearing, trimming, corrugating, seaming and binding machines, and many additional items—down to pipe valves and ball bearing parts. In the category of vehicles the Russians need steam, gasoline, diesel and diesel-electric locomotives, merchant vessels, busses, trucks, freight cars—down to small boats with outboard motors.

On the other hand, the United States spent most of its $11,067,000, paid up to April 1 to the Soviet

AMTORG: ITS BUSINESS IS BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA: *continued*

Union, on manganese and chrome ore, platinum ingots, palladium, textile fibers, tobacco, and especially on furs —in addition to $71,000 going for licorice root and $14,000 spent on books. By contrast, the U.S.S.R. bought $193,000 worth of American literary products and maps during the first quarter of 1947. In a good export year, American publishers sell up to $800,000 worth of books to the Soviet Union.

Business as Usual

The big business of the war years revealed to American exporters the actual and potential magnitude of the Soviet market. They appear reluctant to accept the drastic reduction of the Soviet trade without at least attempting to attract Soviet buyers for U.S. products now available through private channels on a cash basis. Similarly, Russia shows continued interest in American goods.

The overall economic picture is thus far brighter than the political one.

A technical Soviet monthly, published in Russian in the United States exclusively for Soviet Russian readers, reveals in dramatic detail the race of American manufacturers for the Russian market. Printed in over 15,000 copies on fine glossy paper, profusely illustrated with photographs of hard-to-get American machines and tools, this unique magazine, called *American Engineering and Industry*, reads like a mail-order catalogue rather than a technical journal. Only a handful of copies are made available to readers in the United States. As soon as it leaves the presses in New York, the whole edition is sent by Soviet ships to the U.S.S.R. for circulation among the country's trade and industrial executives.

The Index to 1947 Advertisers reads like an honor list of American industry. From the Aetna-Standard Engineering Company to Westinghouse Electric International, more than 80 American manufacturers advertise their products in the cyrillic letters of the Russian alphabet.

Similarly revealing is the editorial section of *American Engineering and Industry*. Its articles are written by the many technical experts the Soviet Union sends to the United States to act as industrial scouts, appraisers or actual buyers. The number of these special envoys goes into the hundreds. In recent months, they became the object of suspicious inquiries and were described by various members of Congress as operatives of a vast industrial espionage network. American exporters, however, point out that the very nature of Russia's monopolistic foreign trade necessitates the maintenance of these engineering buyers in the United States.

Russian rugs on display at Amtorg's Madison Avenue headquarters in New York. agency is now hunting more space for its hundreds of employees and growing tr

What Is Amtorg?

The activities of the Russian buyers are coordinated and supervised by what on the surface appears to be a New York corporation but in reality is the Soviet Union's sole purchasing agency in the United States. It goes under the name of Amtorg Trading Corporation, with headquarters at 210 Madison Avenue, incorporated under American laws, paying its taxes as an American corporation—but responsible only to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Amtorg (an abbreviated phrase from the Russian words meaning "American trading") is owned by the Soviet Government, has but one American citizen on its board of directors, and, like most Soviet orga zations, shuns the limelight of p licity.

Its establishment, which prece American recognition of the So Union by nine years, developed of two earlier Soviet trading p the Arcos-America, Inc., founde 1923, and the Products Excha Corporation, doing business for viet accounts between 1919 and 1

Undaunted by the suspicion which they were regarded by s American critics, a small grou emissaries from the Moscow Com sariat of Foreign Trade came to United States in the late winte 1923, and after obtaining legal vice, proceeded to incorporate organization on May 27, 1924, an initial capital of $1,000,000.

While there appeared no reluct to do business with Amtorg, it tinued to remain the butt of var political or quasi-political att throughout the Republican adm tration of the '20s. These attacks minated in a full-fledged inves tion, conducted in July, 1930 Representative Hamilton Fish, questioning the right of Pete Bogdanov, chief of Amtorg, to the United States. The investig produced considerable heat, but vided but little light as to the ground and general activities o Amtorg Corporation. Soon after U. S. business interests receive

Bogdanov in a sumptuous banquet.

The year which followed the investigation is still remembered in Amtorg as one of its peak business years. In 1931, it bought American goods valued at $99,736,117.

The climax of Amtorg's activities came in 1941 in the wake of Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union. By then it was working with a subscribed capital of $3,000,000 (with all but the qualifying stock of the American directors held in Moscow by agencies of the Soviet Government). Between June 22, 1941 and June 11, 1942, the date when the provisions of the Lend-Lease act were extended to Russia, its scope was substantially increased.

Then in the summer of 1942, its personnel moved to Washington to provide the nucleus for the huge Russian Purchasing Commission established in two fashionable apartment houses on 16th Street and Park Road in October 1942, under the command of a general of the Red Army. From then on until quite recently Amtorg maintained only a skeleton force and appeared to have no role to play.

Today, however, Amtorg is back in its former role, again employing hundreds of persons, including approximately 250 specialists.

At present, I. A. Eremin is Amtorg's chief, with the title of President. He succeeded Michael Maximovich Gousev, who now holds an important position in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Amtorg is in most respects the counterpart of the Soviet *Torg-pred* (Trade Representation) maintained in foreign countries to represent the Soviet Government in all its operations of buying or selling. These operations are carried out by virtue of the State monopoly of foreign trade, introduced into the Soviet Union in 1918. Amtorg, therefore, is the exclusive buyer and seller for the Soviet account in the U.S.

Sole Intermediary

In this capacity, it acts as agent for the various export and import "combines" or Soviet corporations which have been assigned the monopolistic right to export and import specific commodities in non-overlapping fields. Amtorg is the sole intermediary between these Moscow combines and American exporters and importers. Except in a few special cases, direct contacts between American firms and Soviet agencies are rather unceremoniously discouraged.

Amtorg buys in the United States on orders from its parent combines. It inspects, accepts and ships the goods, and clears the bills for payment. It receives goods for sale on consignment, and sells direct, either spot or contract, or by auction. In the case of direct sales, Amtorg acts as middleman and bookkeeper.

The rapid expansion of Amtorg's postwar functions is indicated in the fact that the organization is looking for larger quarters. Originally located at 165 Broadway, then occupying premises at 261 Fifth Avenue, it eventually moved to its present headquarters on Madison Avenue, but is negotiating for an additional building to house the increased personnel now being hired to cope with the growing business.

Judging by the opinion freely voiced by Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet, Amtorg has an excellent business reputation—meeting all requirements from paying its bills to keeping its premises clean and in good shape.

Serving as a link between American capitalism and Soviet communism, Amtorg is a paradoxical phenomenon of a distinctly transitional nature. It is quite strange to see conservative American business representatives dealing along strictly capitalistic lines with men who stand for an economic revolution and state socialism. But ideological considerations are never permitted to enter into the conferences which Comrade Eremin or members of his huge staff hold with American business men and industrialists. Thus completely void of an ideological ballast, Russo-American trade relations continue smoothly even in the midst of the mounting diplomatic storm. It was this fact which caused an Amtorg executive to remark ruefully, "Believe it or not, American big business is our only remaining friend in the United States."

This generator at the Dnieper hydroelectric power plant was blasted by Nazis. An American generator will replace it.

After bringing manganese from the U.S.S.R., the "Minsk" loads machine tools for the Ukraine at the Jersey City wharf.

OIL: *NUMBER ONE*

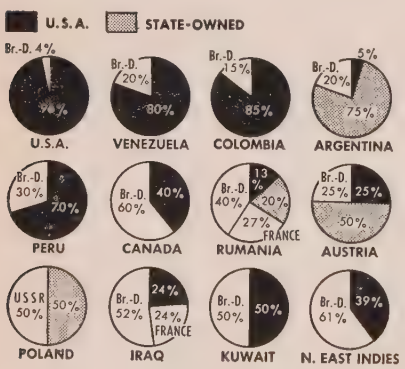
The accompanying exclusive *United Nations World* map tells today's story of the world's oil. It is a story of record-breaking production and consumption against a background of vast reserves, proven and potential. And it is a story with strong political overtones, as befits a fluid which, in the words of Clemenceau, "flows in the bloodstream of the powers."

World consumption of oil in 1946 hit a peak of 7,772,600 barrels daily, up nearly 18 per cent compared with 1941. Production has kept pace with demand, reaching 7,936,000 barrels daily in 1946. The world's proven reserves now total 67,700,000,000 barrels, or about 20 years' supply allowing for increasing demand.

There are four major oil areas in the world. By far the most important is the North American oil area. Its total production of 1.8 billion barrels annually barely covers the needs of a mechanized continent.

Next in importance is the gigantic Soviet oil continent. South America, chiefly Venezuela and Colombia, help supply Europe.

Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabi, stretched across the strategic divide



Oil—its ownership except where 100% state-owned.

between east and west contain the great oil pool that can sway the power politics of the world. The U. S. has large interests there. Britain's Navy uses Iranian oil. The U.S.S.R. is credited with the ambition to expand oilwise in this area.

Ownership of the world's oil (see chart) is concentrated chiefly in the hands of the U.S., the Anglo-Dutch combination and the U.S.S.R.

PROBLEM IN WORLD POLITICS

THE UNITED NATIONS

THE SECRETARY GENERAL

The Secretary General had originally planned to devote June and the early part of July to stabilizing the structural foundation of the UN.

However, international tension has been steadily mounting since the failure of the Moscow Conference. The UN has constantly felt repercussions of that failure, particularly in connection with the developments around the Balkan Inquiry Commission, the fight on the adoption of the Report of the Military Staff Committee and the side-stepping of UN's Economic Commission for Europe in the rebuilding of that continent.

Trygve Lie and many of his top associates are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the Secretariat cannot limit itself to purely administrative functions. It must take considerable initiative in bringing about basic international harmony, particularly between the governments of the two major blocs. It is this vital need of an over-all agreement which the Secretary General is going to stress frankly in the introduction to his Report to the General Assembly in September.

In this new daring vein, the S.G.'s Report will also discreetly but firmly criticize governments that have not followed the General Assembly's recommendation on breaking relations with Franco, as well as the South African Government for not having heeded the Assembly's recommendation concerning the status of the Hindu minority.

- Lie went to Washington twice during the last few weeks, mainly in connection with attempts to have the Economic Commission for Europe included in the application of the Marshall Plan; also to examine problems of building the permanent UN capital in New York, now entering the final planning stage. The S.G. has granted the necessary credit for $700,000 to the Architects Committee under Wallace K. Harrison. When plans for the buildings are complete and budget estimates finalized, the S.G. will submit to the General Assembly the various proposals for financing the building.
- Lie and his associates have also completed budget proposals for next year, to be submitted to the Assembly. These show an increase of about 44 per cent—totalling over $39 million as against $27 million this year.
- Lie has a major achievement on his score for this month—definite agreement with the Soviet Government to open an Information Office in Moscow. Tor Gjesdal, top-ranking Director of the Information Department, and Jerzy Szapiro, Director of the UN's Overseas Information Offices, have actually succeeded in making final arrangements on their visit to Moscow for the opening of the office on Sept. 1. Incidentally, Gjesdal and Szapiro are the first Secretariat members besides Lie himself to have obtained visas to Soviet Russia.
- Lie has now left for a vacation in Norway, and during his absence Mr. Adrian Pelt, Assistant Secretary General in charge of Conference and General Services, will be Acting S.G.
- The number of letters from individuals and private organizations and personal visits received by the S.G. during the last few months has increased to such an extent that one high official said to us: "Lake Success is almost like the lobby of the United States Congress."

Most of the communications during the last few weeks dealt with the Palestine problem, the pro-Zionist letters outweighing the pro-Arab ones by 10-1. The second largest number was directed against Franco Spain.

Architect's Committee and future UN capital. L. to r: Julio Vilamajo, Uruguay; Gaston Brunfaut, Belgium; Ernest Cormier, Canada; Wallace K. Harrison, U.S., Chairman.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

- Two particularly explosive problems came to the fore during the debates of the Security Council last month—the report of the Military Staff Committee, and that of the Balkan Commission.

- BALKAN COMMISSION. For the first time in UN's history, the representative of a major power, Warren Austin of the U.S., advocated the eventual application of economic and military sanctions against UN member states, namely Greece's neighbors should they violate the territorial integrity of that country.

In contrast to other cases brought before the Security Council, such as the Iranian and Syria-Lebanon situations, which were potential trouble spots, the Balkan problem hinged directly on a case of active civil war —Greek Royalists vs. Greek Guerrillas—in Europe's pepper pot.

The majority report of the Balkan Commission, while accusing Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria of supporting guerrilla warfare in Greece, also directed some criticism against the Greek regime.

In the debate on the report, the view expressed by the U.S. delegate severely censured the three accused countries, and required a permanent

commission to keep a lookout on the spot. Austin declared that invasion and force could no longer be limited to that of organized armies, and that in his interpretation of the charter, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria had violated the territorial integrity of Greece by aiding the guerrillas.

The position of the U.S.S.R., on the other hand, was that the fault lay with the Greek government, and that the only solution was in Greece doing some thorough housecleaning herself, and providing a government in accordance with the will of the people—thus obviating the causes of civil war.

The Security Council in session during the debate on the Military Staff Committee Report. L. to r: Alexandre Parodi, France; Oscar Lange, Poland; Faris El Khouri, Syria; Andrei Gromyko, shown expounding the Soviet viewpoint; Sir Alexander Cadogan, U.K.; Herschel Johnson, U.S. Behind the delegates, in uniform, are members of the Military Staff Commission.

The situation was further complicated by the contention of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania that continued investigations constituted interference in their internal affairs.

The scope of interests at stake, the importance of the situation toward the maintenance of peace, the potentialities of a Russian veto—made the Balkan debate a climactic one.

• MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE. *Proposals for* 3,800 *airplanes,* 3 *battleships,* 6 *carriers,* 15 *cruisers,* 84 *destroyers,* 90 *submarines, and* 20 *divisions of ground forces, advanced by the U. S., constitute the maximum proposal for UN's international "police force."*

For the first time in all history a concrete proposal for an international police force came up for consideration when the Security Council took up the debate on the report submitted to it by the Military Staff Committee. Differences of approach to the problem among the Big Five were brought into vivid focus.

Such items as the need for an international force, its intrinsic value, its moral weight and potential power, its strategic direction and its adherence to the terms of the Charter, on which there were unanimity in the Military Staff Committee, were accepted immediately, with only minor changes, by the Security Council.

The debate hinged about the terms which caused disagreement in the Military Staff Committee. The problem of "equality" vs. "equivalence", that is, whether national contingents must be exactly equal in size and composition, or whether they may represent equivalent contributions of varying nature, e.g., men, equipment, aircraft, etc., indicated the essential differences of viewpoint between the U.S.S.R., on one side, and the U.S., U.K., France and China, on the other. The U.S.S.R. contended that the terms not only had technical significance, but were of a political nature. In the Soviet view, the adoption of the principle of "equivalent" contributions would mean that some of the Big Five would have a position of advantage over the others. They feel, furthermore, that in an "equal" contribution, even the small countries could participate.

The U.S. and British delegates, however, expressing the majority opinion, held that strict interpretation of "equal" contributions would weaken the Security Council force, since any such contribution would be based on the ability of the nation least equipped, and would automatically preclude the contribution of certain equipment and weapons.

Traceable from estimates submitted to the Security Council by members of the Military Staff, are not only the conceptions of the individual nations, but their ability to supply. The U.S. suggested an air-force which is more than three-fold the size of the next nearest estimate—3,800 aircraft to France's 1,275, and Britain's and China's 1,200. The U.S.S.R. held its estimate in abeyance, pending the Security Council's decision on the general principles affecting the organization of the international police force. While aircraft was the largest single item of difference, there was considerable variance in view regarding ground and naval units to be made available—the U.S. and U.K. having considerably larger navies than the rest, naturally stressed the importance of cruisers, carriers, etc.

• TRIESTE'S GOVERNOR. Twelve men, proposed by five member nations (U.S., France, U.K., U.S.S.R. and Belgium) and the Secretary-General could not meet with the approval of the Big Four.

The Soviet delegate favored postponement of discussion by the Security Council on selection of a candidate until the Italian treaty has been fully ratified. The U. S. and Britain favored prior discussions.

If the Palestine Commission acquits itself creditably, there is a possibility that its chairman, Chief Justice Emil Sandstroem of Sweden, will be given the very responsible task.

FOR WORLD REIGN OF LAW

• For the first time in history, a coordinated effort is being made to codify international law and to create an international legal and judicial system.

In its potentially paramount task, the International Court of Justice, successor to the Court of International Justice at the Hague, would be seriously hampered without a codified body of international law. Its first case, the British-Albanian dispute over the Corfu Channel incident, has already been referred to the Court. Shortly, the Guatemala-British Honduras disagreement is also likely to come before it.

The 16-member Committee on Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification, composed of internationally famous jurists and legal experts, met from May 12 through June 17. The dignity and eagerness with which these men set out on their Herculean task augured well for its eventual success.

Among the recommendations made by the Committee to the General Assembly was the establishment of an International Law Commission (ILC), a 15-member body to be elected in the same manner as the ICJ. The Commission would serve for three years, with its members eligible for reelection, and it would study the methods for progressive development and codification. International public, private and penal law would all come within its purview.

The Committee recommended that ILC should be invited to prepare a draft convention incorporating the principles of the Charter of the Nuremberg trials, and a general codification of offenses against peace and security of mankind. For the implementation of these principles and punishment of international crimes, the Committee suggested the formation of a special body to be known as the International Judicial Authority.

Regarding the Panama Declaration of the rights and duties of states, action was postponed, pending comments from member nations.

At its last regular session the General Assembly of the UN issued a directive to the Secretariat to prepare a convention on the definition and punishment of genocide or mass extermination of peoples for political purposes.The draft of this convention was presented to the Committee, but it was decided to await reactions from member governments and further study by ILC before coming to any conclusion.

WHO - ONE YEAR OLD

• The World Health Organization (WHO), which will hold its fourth session in Geneva on August 30, celebrated its first birthday this month. Since it was created on July 22, 1946, 11 nations have ratified its constitution. It is governed by an Interim Commission, pending ratification by 26 nations.

WHO has a lot to show for its first year—it has set up 200 medical and public health fellowships in 14 countries. It has taken over the UNRRA malaria and tuberculosis programs in Greece and China. It has begun the study of national sanitation conventions with the object of revising them for the protection of thousands of Moslem pilgrims who annually trek across the Suez and Red Sea areas to Mecca. It is compiling information on venereal diseases, and check the world supply of insulin. An is continuing the League Informa Bureau on Epidemics throughout world.

Expert committees of WHO studying ways to control mala tuberculosis, yellow fever and d addiction. In addition, the stand ization of biological sera, vacc and drugs is one of the projects ta over by it from the League of Nati Health Service.

At present, 10 American and Sv doctors are touring Austria and H gary to impart the latest techniq and developments in psychology, p chiatry, cancer research, anesthe pharmacy and public health. T "medical faculty on wheels" has b organized by the Unitarian Serv Committee, and is sponsored by WHO Interim Commission.

Many happy returns to this v vital and necessary organization!

Labor-Management Conciliati

• The first task assigned to a s cialized agency by the Econor and Social Council was tackled the ILO when it prepared a reso tion at its current Geneva sessi stressing conciliation between lab and management.

Some of the world's best legal minds are working on UN's Commission for Codificat of International Law. Here a group of the Commission's members talk shop at L Success. L. to r: Dr. Antonio Rocha, Colombia; Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U.S.; Vladimir Koretsky, U.S.S.R.; Prof. J. L. Brierly, U.K.; Ivan Kerno, UN; and P Dieudonne de Vabré, France.

TOWARD WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Of the Four Freedoms—"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world."

• WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. "Let us never forget," declared Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs Henri Laugier, in opening the meeting of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, on May 19, "that President Roosevelt wrote at the top of his Four Freedoms: 'The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.'"

That was the keynote of the Sub-Commission's session at Lake Success, which overran its allotted time by three days. The proceedings—in preparation for the Conference on Freedom of Information slated for March or April, 1948, in Europe—produced a lively debate from the start.

In ordinary circumstances the proposed draft agenda would be submitted by the Sub-Commission to the Commission on Human Rights. In this case, however, it will be submitted first to the Economic and Social Council itself, inasmuch as that body meets this month, six weeks ahead of the Commission.

• MEMBERSHIP IN THE '48 CONFERENCE. Participation in next year's conference will not be limited to UN members. A Canadian proposal was accepted to invite those nations which attended the International Health Conference, held in New York last summer. In addition, a Soviet proposal giving non-member states the right to vote was passed 9-0, with the U. K. and Uruguay abstaining.

At the same time, in keeping with the rules of the Economic and Social Council, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and ICAO were invited to take part in the discussion and to propose items for the agenda of the 1948 conference.

The agenda prepared for the conference covers principles of freedom of information; gathering, transmission and distribution of news and information; rights of people in regard to objective information and problems entailed in government control.

"Information" is defined as the means for bringing current situations, events and opinions thereon to the knowledge of the public: newspapers, news periodicals, radio broadcasts and newsreels.

• PRINCIPLES IN FREEDOM OF PRESS. The guiding principles in the dissemination of information as adopted by the Sub-Commission were: (1) Truth, without prejudice; (2) the spreading of knowledge without malicious intent; (3) facilitation of the solution of economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole through free interchange of information bearing on such problems; (4) help in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and (5) help in maintaining international peace and security through understanding and cooperation between peoples.

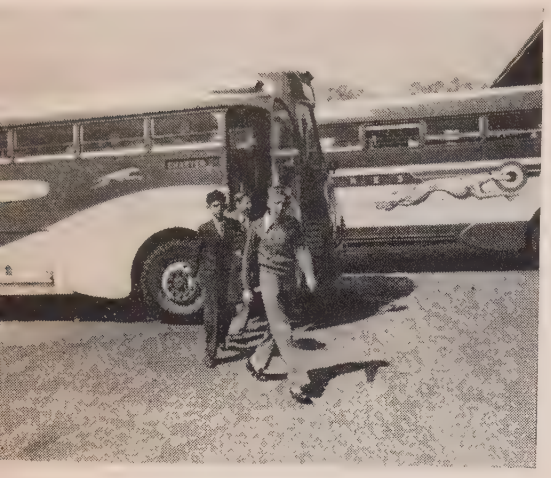
• DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS. During the debate there was considerable divergence of opinion. It was most interesting to note the criss-crossing of views, and the comparative lack of pre-established alignment of delegates. For example, on the question of the site for the conference, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Norway, Uruguay and the U.S.S.R. opposed the U.S. and China; in a discussion on government restriction on news agencies, the U.S. and U. K. opposed each other, while in the discussion on censorship three distinct lines—those of the U.S., U.S.S.R. and French—appeared.

The U.S. draft included a statement on the elimination of censorship during peace time, to which U.S.S.R.'s Lomakin objected as an infringement on national laws.

The French spokesman, André Geraud (Pertinax), pointed out that freedom of information is in danger "of being synonymous with a monopoly of information in favor of those best supplied."

• A DISPUTE OVER "FASCISM." The Soviet delegate suggested a series of six principles which differed from those adopted in such points as: "To organize the struggle for democratic principles, for the unmasking of the remnants of fascism and for the extirpation of fascist ideology in all its forms." Norway and the U. K. objected to the word "fascism" as a term which has outworn its usefulness. The U.S. made a counter-proposal to include the broad objectives listed in Article 1 of the UN Charter, such as maintenance of international peace and security. This was adopted.

• REPORT ADOPTED, U.S.S.R. DISSENTING. The final report of the Sub-Commission was adopted by all members with the exception of the Soviet delegate, who objected to it on the grounds that it was not, in his opinion, a correct formulation of the objectives of the press.



1. On their arrival at Lake Success Walter (front), followed by Melvin and James, leads the eager Roosevelt High group into UN headquarters.

2. The group's first stop is the Security Council chamber. Miss Jean K. Lewis, of the Educational Services Section, explains how the UN works.

THE UN'S "BEST PUBLIC" SCHOOLCHILDREN

A "UN WORLD" PICTURE STORY

THE UN welcomes and provides a wide range of facilities at Lake Succ every day for its greatest fan—the public. Clerks, lawyers, housewi plumbers—they flock to the UN temporary capital in hundreds.

But of all these, none is more enthusiastic than the youngest of the c —boys and girls from the country's high schools. In fact, Tor Gjes Director of UN's Department of Public Information, recently descri these youngsters as UN's "best public."

Over 8,000 students and teachers explored the UN HQ in the first months of 1947. Some of them have come from as far away as the W Coast. Unprejudiced and without cynicism, these youngsters—represe tives of the coming generation which can play such a vital role in supp of world peace—arrive in full spate of eagerness and curiosity. U Educational Liaison Service, a branch of the Department of Public Inf mation, provides special programs for them, including guided tours, ta with experts, literature and strip films.

So great is the demand by schoolchildren for seats at UN meetings t Educational Liaison officials have had to limit tickets to senior high sch students, except in cases where younger children are making a special st of UN. Besides space limitations, there is another reason for this: ol students are better able to understand the UN.

On these pages, *UN World* presents a picture story of a typical visit youngsters to UN, including its sequel back in the classroom and at ho Specifically, the pictures trace the visit of three boys, James Boyko, Wa Weissbach and Melvin Bressler, all 14-year-old students of Roosevelt H School, Bronx, New York.

3. When question time comes around, hands promptly fly up. Here (l. to r.) Melvin, James and Walter are ready with queries. Sample: What is the veto, how does it work?

4. The next stop is Conference Room 2 where the gr equipped with earphones, learns about UN Simultan Interpretation Service from its head, Col. L. E. Dos

5. Not often do visiting students have the privilege of meeting Trygve Lie, the busy Secretary-General of the UN. But this group was lucky. Lie chatted with them a few minutes. (Center—Melvin, James, Walter)

In the Press Division, James (right) presents Director George Barnes with a poser: How can he become a UN journalist? Walter and other students look on.

7. Besides wanting to know all about UN, the children look out for autographs. Sir Carl Berendsen, New Zealand Delegate to the Trusteeship Council, obliges James.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

8. At the Educational Services Section the students collect pamphlets and posters and get suggestions on how to display them from Section secretary Mrs. Hjordis Holt and clerk Miss Dorothy Nedwick. James chats with Mrs. Holt.

9. While waiting for the Trusteeship Council to meet, Walter gets busy on a sketch of the delegates' horseshoe table. The drawing is only one of the day's many souvenirs.

10. James, Melvin and Walter (l. to r.) meet a group of co respondents from the Central News Agency of China. On boy asks: "Are you reporters or radio commentators?

11. Back in the classroom, with UN posters and a chart of the Secretariat on the blackboard, Mrs. Caroline D. Schneider (background), history teacher, conducts a discussion on Palestine. Here James answers a question.

12. At Walter's home, he and James talk over their trip to Lake Success, and look at one of the pamphlets they brought back, "Building a New World Economy."

13. And after dinner, with James looking on, Walter explains how the different organs of the UN function to his mother, father and the rest of the family.

STATE OF WORLD DIPLOMACY

INSIDE STORY OF NICARAGUAN COUP

KING ABDULLAH'S DREAM OF "GREATER SYRIA"

FRANCO'S "VOICE OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC"

Readers will remember the exchange of comments between Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua, and United Nations World in our May issue. In a letter criticizing a story in United Nations World about the March presidential election in Nicaragua, Sacasa denied that Gen. Anastasio Somoza was an "iron-fisted dictator" and called Dr. Leonardo Arguello, Somoza's candidate, "the respected and beloved President-elect." Here, told exclusively by UN World's Washington Bureau, is the finale of the story.

THIS is the inside story of the Nicaraguan tragi-comedy enacted by a road-company of vest-pocket Machiavellis. The hero of the show is Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, at present languishing as Nicaragua's unrecognized Ambassador to the United States, although he continues to function as General Anastasio Somoza's son-in-law.

Following the election of Dr. Leonardo Arguello to succeed Somoza as Nicaraguan President, Sacasa suddenly blossomed out as an A-1 democrat, holding up Nicaragua's poll as a wonderful sample of free elections. When several informed observers questioned his contention, the Ambassador was indignant. He wrote angry letters to various editors, denying that Somoza was an "iron-fisted dictator."

Hardly was the ink dry on his letters when Sacasa received word from Managua that the new President was readying himself for a blow against the Ambassador himself. Even the name of his successor to the soft American post was mentioned. Sacasa's recall was regarded as imminent all along Embassy Row.

Reversing the trend of his indignation, Ambassador Sacasa hopped on the next southbound plane and arrived in Managua in time to receive confirmation of the rumors from Arguello himself. In an embarrassing conference the new President asked for Sacasa's resignation.

The Ambassador still refused to believe that Arguello meant business. He wrote out a *pro forma* resignation —fully expecting that it would be promptly rejected. He was frankly astonished when his resignation was accepted.

This turned out to be Arguello's last formal act as Nicaraguan President. The next move was that of Somoza-Sacasa combine which set familiar Nicaraguan steamroller motion and turned Arguello over the Mexican Embassy for safe-k ing. The man whom Sacasa but weeks before described as "respe and beloved" was now officially clared "incompetent" — largely cause he dared to ask for and ac Sacasa's resignation.

Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa

Gen. Somoza

The Somoza-Sacasa "Dynasty"

With Somoza's own man, still other Sacasa (Benjamín Laca firmly entrenched in Managua Pal the Ambassador flew back to W ington in what he expected to bec a triumphal return. But his trib tions were by no means over. In mistakable terms Ellis O. Briggs, rector of the State Department's fice of American Republics Affa intimated that the U. S. would recognize him as ambassador.

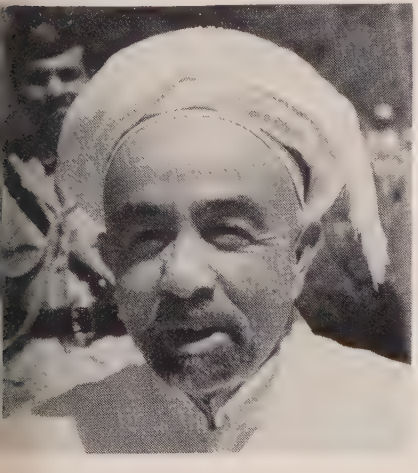
Sacasa is far from discouraged. expects the United States to recog the Nicaraguan *putsch* in due co and to restore his ambassado status. Meanwhile the Somoza-Sac dynasty continues to dominate N raguan politics both domestically diplomatically. Guillermo, the di tor's son-in-law, is sustained by new government as Nicaraguan bassador to the United States. Cuba, representative on the Gov ing Board of the Pan Ameri Union, chief delegate to the Un Nations and in a score of other p

tions. His brother, Alberto, is Ambassador to Mexico, a post he received as a wedding gift from General Somoza. His brother-in-law, young Captain Somoza, a recent graduate of West Point, is Nicaraguan representative on the Inter-American Defense Board.

THE 1002ND TALE

Two interesting schemes designed to change the map of the Near East are quietly being discussed in diplomatic drawing-rooms and heatedly debated in the palavers of the Arab League. One of the schemes, resembling an appendix to the Arabian Nights, revolves around the ambitions of Abdullah ibn Hussein of Transjordan, a shrewd chess-playing Hashimite prince with a keen sense of humor. In Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, his plan attracts only wry smiles. In Whitehall, however, it is taken seriously, encouraging Abdullah to promote it despite the opposition of his friends and neighbors.

The plan goes under the name of "Greater Syria" and has sentimental rather than power-political undertones. Abdullah is the son of Hussein, the late Sharif of Mecca and ruler of the Hejaz, who enjoyed Lawrence's support during World War I, but was later deposed with tacit British aid by Ibn Saud. Hussein had three sons: Ali, Faizal and Abdullah. Prince Ali faded out of the picture; Faizal became King of Iraq. Abdullah was given the principality of Transjordan as a consolation prize by his British friends. Recently his status was raised and he now rules over a handful of unruly tribes roaming the steppes and deserts of Transjordan.



King Abdullah

Abdullah is bent on restoring the name of Hussein to its former glory by creating a new Near Eastern kingdom, Greater Syria, with himself as King. The new Kingdom would combine Syria, Transjordan, parts of Palestine, and probably the Lebanese Republic, forming a political and economic unit of 102,600 square miles and a little over 5,000,000 people. The new Kingdom would then enter into a close treaty alliance with Iraq as the first step toward a Near Eastern federation under Hashimite leadership.

Syria Declines to be "Greater"

Abdullah is extremely active in promoting his scheme. The Iraqi-Transjordan treaty is already a reality, despite the fact that deputies in the Baghdad Parliament described it as an "instrument of foreign interference and British imperialism." In an interview granted to the Beirut daily *Assia*, King Abdullah declared: "The Arab countries, once united, could create a bulwark against all imperialistic aspirations, which engulfed our countries time and again." A *White Book* recently published in Amman outlined the contours of Greater Syria—a federated kingdom with a political structure "patterned after that of the United States."

While Abdullah is having a good time promoting his plan, Syria is by no means amused. In fact, Syrian politicians frankly declare that as long as there is a Syria, there will not be a Greater Syria. Even more opposed to Abdullah's dream are the Lebanese.

Plan for Lebanon

The Lebanese Republic figures prominently in still another Near Eastern scheme which, however, shuns publicity. *United Nations World* is able to reveal on excellent authority that a working union is envisaged between the Lebanon and Jewish Palestine, should the partition of the Holy Land result in the establishment of a Jewish state. No political union is contemplated, but it is planned to utilize the waters of the Jordan and Litany Rivers to provide power for Palestine and the Lebanon from jointly operated hydro-electric plants.

NOT TOO CLANDESTINE

Relations between Spain and Czechoslovakia, already strained, are further deteriorating with the revelation that a clandestine radio station calling itself the "Voice of the Slovak Republic" is broadcasting from Spain through the facilities of Franco's radio network. It is now definitely established that Radio Spain has placed several frequencies at the disposal of this pro-Tiso station which is broadcasting appeals to "Underground Slovakia" in the name of the notorious Nazi collaborator Ferdinand Durcansky, said to be in Salzburg, the U. S. Zone of Austria. Czechoslovak authorities regard Spain's action as a flagrant violation of international law and plan to bring the matter to the attention of UN, arguing that, by enabling dissident Slovaks to agitate against the legal Czechoslovak Government, Spain is guilty of aggression.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES

According to diplomatic dispatches from Athens, part of the U. S. loan to Greece will be used to reimburse Britain for her expenditures on military supplies sent to that country since March 31 . . . Although denied both in Mexico and in the Vatican, rumors persist that diplomatic relations will soon be reestablished between the Holy See and Mexico.

The Duke of Aosta, fascism's handpicked King of Croatia, has now joined young Mussolini in Argentina. Jointly they plan to establish farmers' cooperatives where Italian peasants could be resettled . . . Britain will soon grant a loan of 40 to 50 million dollars to the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of goods in England.

★ *JULY 1947*

CALENDAR OF WORLD EVENT

With Some Additional Information Culled from Calendars and Almanacs from All Over the

DAYS OF THE MONTH, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND FESTIVALS	*IMPORTANT EVENTS*	*HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES NOTES, COMMENTS AND FORECASTS*
1. T. Dominion Day, Canada G. W. von Leibnitz born (1646)	**ITU* Int. Telecom, Cnf., Atlantic C.** Canoe Races, Stanleyville, Belg. Congo	Nat'l. Govt. established China (1928) Bretton Wds. Monetary Conf. began (1
2. W. Christoph Gluck born (1714) Pres. Garfield assas. (1881)	Henley Regatta, Henley-on-Thames Int'l. Management Congress, Stockholm	Who first invented work, & bound th And holiday-rejoicing spirit down?—
3. T. Henry Grattan born (1746) Samuel de Champlain b. (1567)	Women's Int'l. Golf Champ., St. Germain, Fr. Swed. Glider Championships, Orebro, Swed.	First treaty between U.S. and China (Public schools opened in Manila (189
4. F. Independence Day, U.S. Thomas Jefferson died (1826)	Truman visits Charlottesville, Va. 3rd Aeronautical Exhibition, Brussels	Philippines became independent (1946 Statue of Liberty given to U.S. (1883
5. S. Independence Day, Venezuela Edouard Herriot born (1872)	**Ec. Com. for Eur., 2nd Ses., Geneva** The Irish Oaks, Curragh, Eire	There's still the old swimming hole . . . Dad flung his pants . . . as a kid. *Old Fa*
6. S. John Huss Day, Czechoslovakia Thomas More beheaded (1535)	Food Industries Exhibit, Brussels Int'l. Summer School opens, Copenhagen	Pasteur gave 1st rabies innoculation (U.S. Republican Party founded (1854
7. M. Czar Nicholas II born (1868) A. Conan Doyle died (1930)	**Ec. Com. for Asia & F. East, Lake S.** Calgary Exhibition & Stampede, Canada	Hawaiian Islands annexed to U.S. (189 Sino-Japanese War began (1937)
8. T. David E. Lilienthal b. (1899) Edmund Burke died (1797)	**League Nations Liquid. Com., Geneva** All-Star Baseball Game, Chicago	U.S. Liberty Bell cracked (1835) Perry's expedition arrived Japan (1853
9. W. Philip V, Spain, died (1746) Jan van Eyck died (1440)	**FAO# Cereals Grain Short. Cnf., Paris** Air Exhibition, Blackpool, England	Decl. of ind. by Argentine Cong. (181 F'cast: German renaiss. waxing—*O. M*
10. T. John Calvin born (1509) Finley Peter Dunne b. (1867)	George VI unveils Battle of Brit. Memorial, Westminster Abbey; Air Show, Chicago	Hitler banned rival parties forever (19 Allies invaded Sicily (1943)
11. F. John Quincy Adams born (1767) John Wanamaker born (1838)	Horticultural Show, Penzance, England Yachting regatta, Marstrand, Sweden	U.S. Marine Corps organized (1798) Duel between Hamilton and Burr (180
12. S. Julius Caesar born (100 B.C.) Toyohiko Kagawa born (1888)	Women's Gymnastics Festival, Berne Swedish Chess Assoc. Congress, Stockholm	Battle of Boyne (1689) U.K.-Soviet pact v. separate peace (194
13. S. Jean Paul Marat killed (1793) Richard Cromwell died (1712)	Berkshire Festival, Tanglewood, Mass. Int'l. Gymnastic Meet, Vejle, Denmark	Mexico banned African slave trade (182 Berlin Treaty "Peace With Honor" (1
14. M. Bastille Day, France F'cisco de Miranda d. (1816)	Int'l. Pediatrics Congress, New York Nat'l. Snipe Championships, Marblehead	Second World's Fair opened, N.Y.C. (Name "Fighting French" adopted (194
15. T. St. Swithin's Day Rembrandt born (1607)	**ECITO† Road Transp. Conf., Paris** **ICAO|| S. Atlantic Regional Mtg., Rio**	St. Swithin's Day if thou dost rain For 40 days it will remain—*Eng. Pro*
16. W. Constitution Day, Brazil Trygve Lie born (1896)	**UN & Spec. Agencies Pers'l Consult. Com., Lake S.;** Can. Open Golf, Toronto	Atom bomb test, New Mexico (1945) Potsdam Conference opened (1945)
17. T. Muñoz Rivera Day, Puerto Rico Charl. Corday executed (1793)	**ECOSOC§ Coun. Agenda Com., Lake S.** Int. Tennis Tourney, Hauteuil, France	First issue of *Punch* published (1841) Spanish Civil War began Morocco (193
18. F. W. M. Thackeray born (1811) Stanis. Mikolajczyk b. (1901)	St. Boswells Fair, St. Boswells, Scotland Federal Gymnastics Festival, Berne	It's Friday—"To fly from the city t country as from chains!"—*Cicero.*
19. S. Samuel Colt born (1814) Edgar Dégas born (1834)	**ECOSOC Coun. & Stand'g Com., Lake S.** Int'l. Yacht Race, Marblehead to Halifax	1st Woman's Rts. Convention, U.S. (18 U.K. began "V for Victory" campaign (
20. S. Independence Day, Colombia Petrarch born (1304)	Int. Micro-Biologists Congress, Copenhagen Folklore Festival, Franchimont, Belgium	Attempted assassination of Hitler (194 Keep your mouth wet, feet dry. *P. Ric*
21. M. Independence Day, Belgium Ernest Hemingway born (1899)	Int. Union of Chemistry Mtg., London Int'l. Soccer Matches, Leopoldville, B. Congo	British defeated Spanish armada (1588 U.S. forces landed on Guam (1944)
22. T. Gregor Joh. Mendel b. (1822) Napoleon II died (1832)	"Frontier Days" Rodeo, Cheyenne, Wyo. Int'l. Christian Youth Conf., Oslo	WHO constitution signed (1946) Pilgrims left Holland for America (162
23. W. Salv. de Madariaga b. (1886) Ulysses S. Grant died (1885)	Int'l. Relig. Education Conv., Des Moines Regency Festival, Brighton	Pétain's trial began in Paris (1945) Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (1914)
24. T. A. Dumas (Pére) born (1802) Simón Bolívar born (1783)	**Narcotics Drugs Commis., Lake S.** Canadian Henley Regatta, St. Catharines	1st U.S. Populist Party Convention (18 British captured Gibraltar (1704)
25. F. Samuel T. Coleridge d. (1834) Dolfuss assas., Austria (1934)	Feast of the Holy Savior, El Salvador U.S. Trotting Champ'ships, Westbury, L.I.	Mussolini deposed (1943) Iturbide crowned Emperor of Mexico (
26. S. Independence Day, Liberia George Bernard Shaw b. (1856)	Esperanto World Congress, Berne Eng. v. S. Africa (Cricket), Leeds	Potsdam Declaration (1945) Bolívar & S. Martín met at Guayaquil (
27. S. A. Dumas (Fils) born (1824) J. Dalton, Eng. sc., d. (1844)	Flemish Poetry Fest., Merendree, Belgium Operatic Pageant, Osterund, Sweden	Alaska Territory organized (1868) 1st successful Atlantic cable laid (1866
28. M. Independence Day, Peru John Peter Zenger d. (1746)	Salzburg Music Festival opens, Salzburg José Laurel's treason trial opens, Manila	Austria declared war on Serbia (1914) U.S. Senate ratified UN Charter (1945
29. T. Mary, Scot., wed Darnley (1565) Benito Mussolini b. (1883)	St. Olaf celebrations, Stiklestad, Norway World Baptist Congress, Copenhagen	Cape Cod Canal opened (1914) French fleet arrived Newport, R.I. (177
30. W. Henry Ford born (1863) Thomas Gray died (1771)	Cattle Fair, Foynes, Lim., Eire Nat'l. Carnation Society Show, Harrogate	Nazis revived Wotan as deity (1933) 1st repres. assembly in America met (
31. T. John Ericsson born (1803) Franz Liszt died (1886)	Sandhamm Int'l. Regatta, Stockholm Belgian Art Week opens, Brussels	The English winter—ending in July commence in August.—*Lord Byron*

* International Telecommunications Union
# Food and Agriculture Organization
§ Economic and Social Commission
† European Central Inland Transport Organization
|| International Civil Aviation Organization

FILM FASHIONS FOR FALL

by RUTH K. RIVKIN

HOLLYWOOD, as the critics so often have noted, has a tendency to make pictures in cycles. There have been cycles of all kinds in the past—the gangster cycle, the detective cycle, the psychological cycle. Already the kind of film you will be seeing next fall has been fairly well determined. Of course, the good old standbys will keep right on; most prominent among them, the westerns and the adventure films, which have become quite impressive with top stars, directors, writers and producers. And there is a new series about prizefighting. This rebirth of a cycle obviously was inspired by the recent framing of fights and the fixing which has shown a tendency to corrupt sports in general. Enterprise contributes *Body and Soul* with John Garfield, Warners' *The Whiplash* with Dane Clark, MGM *Killer McCoy* with Mickey Rooney and RKO will star Robert Mitchum in Budd Schulberg's forthcoming novel, *The Harder They Fall.*

Meeting the British Challenge

One of Hollywood's answers to the challenge presented by recent British films is an accelerated endeavor to present more mature subjects. Practically all of the studios have announced pictures to which you would not take your 10-year-old niece, but which you yourself might find absorbing and challenging. Some of the modern classics of the theater are at last to reach the screen. Interest in John Galsworthy will be revived by the filming of *Escape*, to be done by 20th Century-Fox in England. William Saroyan's *The Time of Your Life* is now shooting with James Cagney playing Joe, William Bendix playing Nick the bartender and Paul Draper doing the dancer. Eugene O'Neill's *Mourning Becomes Electra* is being produced and directed by Dudley Nichols with Rosalind Russell, Michael Redgrave, Raymond Massey, Katina Paxinou and the sensational Leo Genn of *Henry V*. The unpredictable Orson Welles is doing *Macbeth* at Republic on the shortest shooting schedule heard of in these parts for years, and because his budget would not afford rehearsal time, he booked his entire company into Salt Lake City for a festival, thereby giving the Utah folks some Shakespeare and his studio a group economically already set for the cameras!

Of the recent Broadway crop, *Dear Ruth* and *Life With Father* (with Irene Dunne and William Powell) are both ready for fall release. *I Remember Mama*, with Irene Dunne and the up-and-coming Barbara Bel Geddes, is being put through its paces by George Stevens. Ingrid Bergman is repeating her Broadway appearance in the filming of Max Anderson's *Joan of Lorraine.*

Tackling Serious Problems

The serious social problems facing the country are being tackled by the movie makers in an outspoken manner. It is a long way from *The Birth of a Nation* with its attitude toward the Negro to such a film as RKO's *Crossfire*, adapted from the novel *The Brick Fox Hole*, starring Robert Young and Robert Mitchum. Darryl Zanuck has Laura Hobson's study of a similar subject, *Gentlemen's Agreement*, already in work, with the screen play by Moss Hart, directed by the bright young Elia Kazan. Here you will see anti-Semitism discussed with no punches pulled, no double-talk spoken. Oddly enough, Gregory Peck, who plays the Gentile posing as a Jew, is also scheduled to do Gwethalyn Graham's *Earth and High Heaven* for Samuel Goldwyn.

Several forthcoming pictures will deal with politics. Frank Capra's presentation of the Lindsey-Crouse piece, *State of the Union*, will star Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder of *Lost Weekend* fame will go to bat with *Foreign Affairs*, a story of a U. S. Congresswoman in the American zone in Berlin, and Jean Arthur, off the screen for three years, will return to star in it. George Kaufman is directing Nunnally Johnson's production of *The Senator Was Indiscreet*, a comedy of Congress by Edwin Lanham in which William Powell will play the senator. Elizabeth Janeway's novel of the capital titled *Daisy Kenyon*, with Joan Crawford, Dana Andrews and Henry Fonda, is shooting at 20th Century-Fox.

Most important of all, perhaps, will be films concerned with totalitarianism, both domestic and foreign. These will include Warner's *To The Victor* and 20th Century-Fox's *Behind the Iron Curtain*, both dealing with Soviet Russia, and two important pictures based on the life of Huey Long. Columbia is to produce Robert Penn Warren's Pulitzer Prize novel, *All The King's Men* and James Cagney has on his schedule *A Lion Is in the Streets* by Adria Locke Langley.

There is of course a need for lighthearted foolishness on the screen. But an increasingly larger audience wants to use its head while being entertained and, for this latter group, the pictures discussed promise an exciting season.

WORLD PRESS

The month's highlights from the world press: Ecuador and Cuba stress growing inter-American solidarity and the role of the U. S. . . . From Finland and Newfoundland come reflections on U. S. economic aid to needy countries. . . . A Tokyo monthly voices misgivings as to the soundness of Japanese democracy . . . Komsomolskaya Pravda *is gratified by abolition of the death penalty. . . . Manila* Free Press *denounces the venality of newspapermen and publishers.*

EL COMERCIO

The concept of solidarity has reached maturity in America, according to the newspaper *El Comercio,* of Quito, Ecuador. "America has had boundary problems and armed conflicts; nevertheless, continental thought has sought unity and understanding. That is why our greatest heroes are men of peace, liberators such as Bolívar, San Martín, Washington, O'Higgins, Sucre, Hidalgo, etc. . . . Now we are on the road to progress and unity, as evidenced by the Chilean-Argentine and other pacts. For years we have sought knowledge and experience in Europe. . . . Now old and cultured Europe should study our lands, universities, libraries and governments."

AMERICA

The Havana quarterly *America,* in an article "Communism and Hemisphere Defense," says: "U. S. statesmen consider a war with Russia inevitable . . . Washington's international policies will again concentrate on granting benefits to parties and groups, both in America and elsewhere, whose attitude is . . . in line with that of the U. S. . . . We do not yet know exactly what shape hemisphere defense will take, but undoubtedly the U. S. . . . will not reconcile itself to losing its position in its areas of paramount interest, nor to observing the principle of non-intervention."

לאחדות העבודה

Leachdut Ha-Avodah (*Labor Unity*), non-communist left-wing Tel-Aviv weekly, commenting on the results of the Palestine session of UN, chides the Jewish Agency for its reluctance in the past to bring the Palestine issue before the UN. Gromyko's readiness to accept partition draws the following comment: "This was not an election promise of an opposition Labor Party which betrays itself the day it comes to power, nor a polite commonplace of the President of the American democracy who is torn between the spirit of humanitarianism and the odor of oil. This was the authoritative and considered pronouncement of a workers' government."

SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI

The offical organ of Finnish Socialists, *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti* of Helsinki, calls Stassen's plan for European recovery a bold one and adds that the suggestion that repayment of U. S. aid should not be made in dollars shows remarkable similarity to the plan proposed by Wallace. "If it is approved in the United States," the daily comments, "it would speedily revive international trade and improve the economic position of those countries which are in urgent need of help right now. . . . It would undoubtedly tend to strengthen a general feeling of peace and security."

The Evening Telegram

The Evening Telegram (St. John's Newfoundland) discussing Britain's drastic curtailment of dollar purchases, with particular attention to purchases of Newfoundland fish and ore, concludes: "Newfoundland is unfortunately through neither her own fault nor that of Britain a victim of international circumstances. The United States has it in her power to remove many of the barriers which at present restrict the flow of trade. The question is whether she will act in the matter."

الديار

The elections over and the government firmly entrenched, *Al-Diar* (The Nation), daily newspaper of Beirut, Lebanon, outlines the regime's foreign policy, which is anchored jointly to the charters of the Arab League and the United Nations. The government, it says, opposes the "Greater Syria plan" of King Abdullah of Transjordan. Insofar as Palestine is concerned, it is influenced by its dual allegiance to Arab League and the UN, even though views "are quite definite and iden with the views of the other Arab c tries."

法律タイムズ

Horitsu Taimusu (The Law Times new Tokyo monthly, says that if Jap war dead were to come out of their gr they would be "utterly amazed" at the plete change from a total militarism total democracy. It adds: "Would they also see that a people who can be so e changed *in toto* could become a milit tic nation again just by a change at steering wheel?" People who gladly the khaki defense uniform now "I switched to a uniform of 'democratic or.' But there is no democracy in uni no matter what the color of it may

КОМСОМОЛЬСКАЯ ПРАВДА

A leading article in *Komsomolskaya P da,* organ of the Young Communist Lea of the U.S.S.R., declares that the re abolition of the death penalty demonstr the unity of the Soviet people and strength of the Soviet state. "The decre issued," the paper writes, "on the eve the 30th anniversary of the Socialist r lution. The U.S.S.R. no longer has antagonistic and hostile classes. Work peasants and the intelligentsia now for monolithic society."

ΕΜΠΡΟΣ

Empros, Athens rightist daily, hopes Greek Government and all those in au rity will "realize their responsibilities especially the fact that the survival of land depends on America's help." Lam ing the period of chaos since the Lib tion and the "economic quackery" w has made a bad impression on the Un States, the editorial concludes: "We r avoid the modern Greek habit of coxcon and follow to the letter the American gestions because America has the inte and the experience and a technical org zation which is half a century ahead Europe's."

Philippines FREE PRESS

"Freedom of the Press" is discussed Teodoro M. Locsin in the *Philippines Press* (Manila) in connection with a test of the Philippines Civil Liberties U against the alleged presence of lea Manila newspapermen on secret payrol the Philippine Congress and Governm Freedom of the press can be lost "vo tarily, through the venality of newspa men" just as surely as through censors the author declares. "That is what is pening now. . . . The publisher is party to the fraud. And ultimately democ loses."

WORLD RADIO

Highlights from the world radio: The Russians report they have carried out an aerial deep-ice exploration "right to the shores of Greenland" . . . Franco opposes "outmoded economic liberalism" . . . Civil Service purge debated by Greek deputies . . . Australia defends the use of its central desert as a rocket range . . . The French President calls for the support of all Frenchmen, regardless of party or class, in the job of rehabilitation . . . Italy takes pride in its merchant fleet.

UNITED STATES

Munich-Stuttgart, American Forces Network, in English to U. S. troops in Germany: "The U. S. Military Government is trying to get a Four-Power agreement on the reduction of occupation forces in Germany, to bring the total of all Allied troops to less than 500,000 . . . Sources close to the Soviet Military Administration say that although they would ask for a minimum force of 200,000, Marshal Sokolovsky at the Control Council level will probably agree to 160,000 to 175,000. It is generally understood that forces mean Regular Army combat or police units such as the U. S. Constabulary. The number of civilians and army personnel making up administrative MG offices probably would not be included."

GREECE

Athens, Greek Home Service: "The bill introducing a purge of the Greek civil service was the subject of a heated debate in Parliament. Deputy Mavros emphasized that the purge of the civil service had failed to improve the country's situation and moved, therefore, to abolish such purges in the future. On the other hand, Deputy Lykouros charged the government with laxity in the application of the purge . . . On the recommendation of Interior Minister Papandreou, and with the unanimous approval of the Civil Service Purging Committee, a number of municipal employees were discharged."

PALESTINE

Sharq El-Adna, Jaffa, in Arabic to the Near East: "Senator Mohammed Bedeir Pasha stated in the Egyptian] Senate during the debate on the country's general economic policy that thousands of foreigners (including nationals of the neighboring Arab countries) have been able to obtain Egyptian citizenship for the sole reason of being born abroad. He added that this may prejudice Egypt's case in the eyes of her neighbors."

U.S.S.R.

Moscow, Soviet Home Service: "The crew of the Soviet plane M-368 has carried deep-ice exploration right to the shores of Greenland. The plane covered the ice flow from the central basin of the Arctic and enabled observers aboard to study icefields west of Franz Josef Land. The captain of the plane was the well-known polar aviator M. A. Steklov, while his navigator was V. I. Okuratov, himself a famous Arctic explorer. Navigator Okuratov declared that "there are about 90 unexplored islands in this region, while other islands which appear on various charts simply do not exist . . . For example, the islands Edward and Hamsworth, discovered in 1894-97 by a British expedition led by the explorer Jackson, can no longer be found."

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, in English to the British Isles: "Australia is the most suitable place in the British Commonwealth for rocket research, Mr. R. G. Menzies, leader of the opposition declared in Canberra. He had received many letters protesting against the proposed rocket range to be built in Central Australia, but he had not the slightest doubt that the project should continue. Defense provisions, Mr. Menzies added, were needed for the British Empire, and Australia in particular . . . Preparatory work on the construction of the range has begun."

ITALY

Rome, in English to Europe: "An idea of what is being accomplished in Italy by way of reconstruction may be obtained by looking at the nation's transportation system . . . In the shipping field, particularly, results are worthy of attention . . . On April 1, Italy's merchant fleet had reached the total of 724 ships, representing 1,299,500 tons. Of these ships 564 are more than 100 tons. Since January 1, the Italian merchant fleet had increased by 78 ships, totaling about 140,000 tons, principally ships built in Italian yards with a few vessels purchased abroad."

FRANCE

Paris, French Home Service, quoted President Vincent Auriol's speech at Annecy: "Have we not now a common thought and a common duty, the will and the duty to put France on her feet again? Is there a more urgent task than to produce for reconstruction, re-equipment and modernization, than to make the French Union live and prosper? Have these urgent and concrete tasks any political coloration or are they the monopoly of any party, class, or grouping of interest? Do they not require the support of all? Let us have in ourselves that confidence which other nations have in France and let there come about that birth of fraternal France which in accordance with the wishes of all her dead would be like a vast extension of the community for which the Plateau des Glieres [scene of heroic resistance fighting in the Savoie] will eternally be remembered."

SPAIN

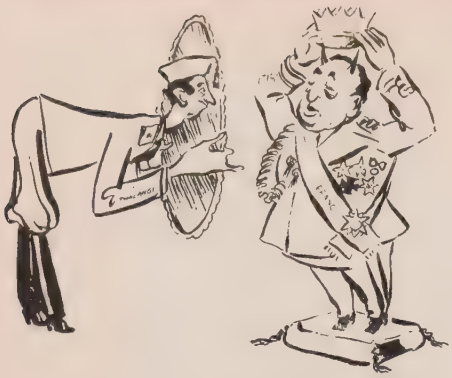
Madrid, Spanish Home Service, reporting on Generalissimo Francisco Franco's speech at Barcelona: "There is a great difference between the old countries and the new nations. In the latter there hardly exists any problem. There is plenty of scope for everything. It is private enterprise which puts into motion the productive forces. But when a country has exhausted every margin of production, or is overpopulated, or has to go on without natural resources, as is the case of Spain, it is no longer possible to leave everything to private enterprise and chance. In such a situation, there is no place for a state which adheres to outmoded economic liberalism. There is need for a state which encourages and directs every productive force in the country. This is the Spanish regime's economic policy."

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, in Spanish to Argentina: "Argentina has fulfilled her international obligations by expelling from her territory the elements accused of plotting against Continental security. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an extensive statement on the subject, pointed out that the total number of persons deported amounted to 60. An attempt is being made to solve the problem of sailors from the *Graf Spee* who want to return to Germany."

STAFF OF WORLD INFLUENCE

POINTS OF VIEW

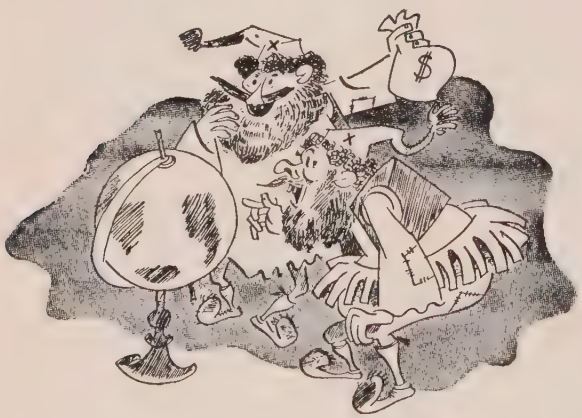


The Falange: "This crown, your Majesty, will help cover some of your features." *ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA, Bombay*

HOME FROM MOSCOW
"Was the atom bomb mentioned?"
"Only indirectly, as the Russians behaved as if it w they who owned it!" *DAGBLADET, Oslo*

TORONTO DAILY STAR, Toronto

"I can't give you all up for one Angel of Peace." (Girls are labeled Austria, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria.) *ULUS, Ankara*



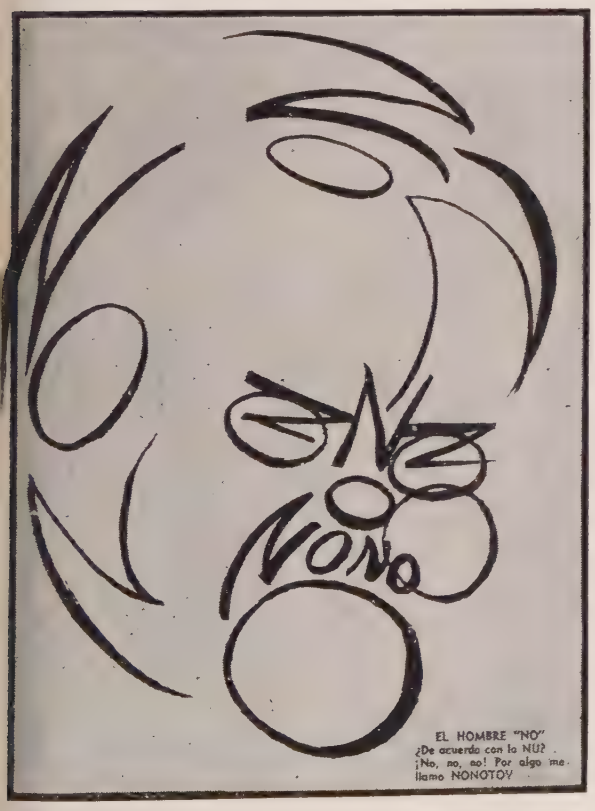
MONARCHO-FASCIST GEOGRAPHY
"Which is the greatest power on earth?"
"Our Greece, for its capital is at Athens, its General Staff in London, and its Ministry of Finance in Washington." *JEZ, Belgrade*

A Selection of World Cartoons

INTERNATIONAL ATTACK-LINE
Will he make the goal? *KULTURNI POLITIKA, Prague*

Love knows no limits. *RZECZPOSPOLITA, Warsaw*

CAUGHT IN THE INFLATIONARY SPIRAL
The two Chinese characters mean "budget." *LIEN HO HUA PAO* (UNITED PICTORIAL), *Shanghai*



THE NO-MAN
"Do I agree with the UN? No, no, no. I'm not named NONOTOV for nothing." *TOPAZE, Santiago*

THE GAZETTE, Montreal

THE WORLD BOOKSHEL

BOOK FAMINE IN JAPAN

By FREDERIC G. MELCHER

Recently returned from Tokyo, the Editor of The Publishers' Weekly *analyzes the publishing needs of Japan*

IN MANY ways Avenue A in Tokyo seems but a little distance from home. An Army plane brought me there quickly this spring. The people I met in the Civil Information and Education Division and in the Dai Iti Hotel were a familiar group. The thing I soon came to miss was the flow of printed matter taken for granted at home.

U.S. Experts Need New Books

It is because opinions and plans must be developed in the expert group working now in Japan that the need of speeding up the flow of print is so urgent. Arriving members of the staff—engineers, teachers, scientists—bring a few new books and magazines in their 65 pounds of permitted baggage. They have the resources of some division library, and ask friends back home to send new books, but these come very slowly. They outline perhaps an acceptable and useful program for a Japanese school, but the teachers who are to carry out the program have no books. In other areas of rehabilitation, the latest scientific and professional material is vital, but it is not available. The whole period of the occupation might be shortened if all the good planning could be adequately backed up.

The *Stars and Stripes* is well conducted and was delivered to my hotel room every day. The *Nippon Times* is well edited, but has to be brief and careful in opinion, and is no substitute for a good home metropolitan paper. At the Post Exchange, with a branch in the hotel, are the thin-paper editions of *Time* and *Newsweek*, but they do not provide the professional and scientific data essential for an opinion-making group. The PX also handles books, although rather gingerly, as if any misstep would echo in the halls of Congress.

Speed up Translations

The best American thought and writing should also be made available in the Japanese language. The Japanese publishers are eager to do this, and willing also to take the titles that have been screened by the SCAP authorities. A plan for accomplishing such publishing has been over a year in developing and progresses with plenty of good will but, so far, with little result. For one thing, the great scarcity of paper—about 500 tons a month for all Japan—is a serious problem.

The machinery arranged for obtaining individual translation rights is complicated. The Re-Orientation Division of the War Department in Washington makes up a list of books that it believes would be suitable for translation into Japanese (or German). Through its appointed age asks the authors and publisher these books for permission to contracts on these titles. These dered contracts are sent out to C. I. E. in Japan, and by then fered to Japanese publishers would pay in blocked yen.

If the availability of our book the Japanese is as important seems to be to our people workin Japan and to the Japanese themse a speeding up of such a transl program is important. When commerce with Japan is reestablis publishing relations can of cours come direct exchange, but until anything that will increase the acc bility of material requires contin aid. As far as translated mat goes, the United States (its sci literature and opinion) is chiefly resented in Japan by the half mi monthly circulation of the To printed edition of *The Reader's gest.* Other magazine material go the Japanese-owned magazines through our releases, Japanese n papers are given similar service.

Information Libraries

Another important channel thr which helpful material reaches Japanese is the Information Lib which I saw in busy operation requisitioned tea-house in Tokyo demand here, especially for scie and informational data, has enormous. This is a service that make the progress of rehabilit much more rapid. This is the kin library which may have its appr ation cut down by army budget tailment to the chagrin of the A

can staff and to the surprise of the Japanese, who have considered these libraries as the very embodiment of American efficiency and good will. The Japanese cannot buy U. S. books in the original, they have not yet had any results from the translation program and therefore this type of library service should be increased.

The best book and reading service in Japan is that given in the Army libraries. At all troop concentration points are library rooms and library collections which would be a credit to an American city. If these are curtailed under the present retrenchment plans, the G.I.'s will raise their cries across the waters.

The cultural approach to U. S. international relations is new. Washington has only an in-and-out confidence in it. At every point the U. S. future in the Pacific could be put on a more solid basis by implementing and supporting its planning with more confident use of print.

BOOKS FROM EVERYWHERE

EUROPE

Berlin Underground by Ruth Andreas-Friedrich. New York, Henry Holt & Co. $3.00.

The first entry in this amazing diary was made in Berlin on September 27, 1938, by a woman editor of one of Germany's largest newspapers. Every page reflects the horror of this sensitive and feeling woman. The style is informal, not at all like the smooth prose for which Mrs. Friedrich was known in her best-selling novels. There is nothing flippant or sophisticated in her attitude. Every word adds to the picture she gives of the fight of a small group against Nazism—a group without personal ambition, except to rid the world of the Hitler scourge. Her characters are vivid, because they are individuals who have lived and have been tortured, often to death. Yet amidst the tension of the drama there are little human touches which in their very contrasts increase the moving quality of the book.

From Calgari to Hitler, A Psychological History of the German Film, by Siegfried Kracauer. Princeton University Press. $5.00.

This profusely illustrated study is fascinating. Dr. Kracauer has a lively style which he has probably developed from his vast editorial and journalistic experience. He traces the mental attitude of the Germans during the between-the-wars period, showing how they prepared for Hitlerism, and how their films indicated symptoms of what was to come. It is a lesson in the interdependence of people with their cultural and literary manifestations, and has a place in the study of the period beside studies of German philosophy, literature and other cultural aspects leading up to Nazism.

British Thought, 1947, with an introduction by Ivor Brown. New York, The Gresham Press. $3.75.

Companion to the recently published American anthology in the same field, British Thought, 1947, offers a stimulating program, especially in literature, drama and the fine arts. Bernard Shaw contributes a delicious little essay, "My Way With a Play"; Stephen Spender is illuminating on modern poetry; Michael Ayrton, theater designer and art critic, gives an unusual personal reaction to Picasso. Julian S. Huxley offers "Species and Evolution" and W. L. Sumner, "New Plants for Old," both articles outstanding. The rise of Butlin, England's amusement king, and how he did it points to similar popular tastes in England and America, perhaps everywhere, given the opportunity to indulge. Who has a right to be snooty where? These "thought" anthologies have real possibilities in pleasantly acquainting peoples with one another.

UNITED STATES

Inside U.S.A. by John Gunther. New York, Harper & Bros. $5.00.

After finishing his operations on the insides of Europe, Asia and Latin America, John Gunther has at last come home to produce a journalistic epic, Inside U.S.A. Traveling over the country as he did, harnessing what he already knew to local newspaper talk, live interviews and volumes of research, sifting, selecting and observing with those keen practised eyes of his, Mr. Gunther may not have written another Bryce, but he has vitalized the life and spirit of the contemporary United States both for its own and world citizens.

Here is enthusiasm but not chauvinism. Mr. Gunther sings out with pride at such testimony to man's achievement as Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams; he points with scorn to the combination of politicians and private power in Montana. Bitterly he speaks his mind on the abuse of Negroes everywhere in the U.S.A. A Middle Westerner, he gives an acute analysis of the mind of the Middle West. The leading politicians and bosses of the country are brought out for a strong airing. Indeed, one of the best things about the book is the blithely sophisticated interpretation of state and local politics. A close run-up is the treatment of the variations between region and region, state and state, city and city. Sharply stimulating, never dull in spite of its mountain of detail, this book ought to be read with profit and pleasure by all who seek an intelligent insight into the complex phenomena that make up the United States.

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U.S.S.R.

Just Tell the Truth by John L. Strohm. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

This book by the enterprising young editor of *The Prairie Farmer* (a Republican, a Baptist and the father of a family), should do much to give ordinary Americans a lively sense of the everyday interests of ordinary Russians. It is a reporter's book, full of

BOOKS FROM EVERYWHERE

continued

friendly talk about concrete things, houses and jobs, food, wages, methods of work and the spirit of a weary but vigorous people intent on "overfulfilling the plan"—a phrase which Mr. Strohm heard oftener than any other, whether in reference to the annual quota of an individual cow or chicken or the output of a factory or collective farm. We have had too few such books about Russia in recent years. In the course of his two months' journey he took 600 pages of typewritten notes and more than 1200 photographs. "Just tell the truth," the Soviet Minister of Agriculture told him.

Stalin Must Have Peace by Edgar Snow. New York, Random House. $2.50.

Edgar Snow has studied the Russian way of things for a long time. He has studied it from the periphery in China and on the spot in Moscow. He has produced some pretty vital and important books on how things ticked in Red China a few years ago. The present volume is expanded from a series of *Saturday Evening Post* articles. They were meant for popular consumption, to stir Americans generally from top to bottom out of fixed and mistaken notions about Russia and its peoples and to create a basis for friendlier or at least less suspicious relations.

Snow is desperately earnest and he writes with complete integrity. The basic misunderstanding, he asserts, is that the United States and Russia do not understand each other's language. They use the same words with entirely different connotations. But apparently, according to Snow, the burden of proof for understanding rests with the Americans, not with the Russians. Then there is the Russian fear of "encirclement" and the fear of United States power. There is at the moment a fifteen-year Russian plan to catch up, so Russia naturally wants no war. But on the other side, what of American fears and suspicions?

Why They Behave Like Russians by John Fischer. New York, Harper & Bros. $2.75.

That this book and Snow's came out only two days apart and were immediately snapped up shows how tensely eager the American public is for an unbiased objective appraisal of the inside workings of Russia, something that will explain, too, Russia's attitude toward the United States. Fischer lacked Snow's advantage of previous visits to the U.S.S.R. and prolonged firsthand study. He spent a little over two months on a UNRRA mission to the Ukraine in the spring of 1946, with brief side trips to Moscow, Kharkov and other regions.

What he has to say about his visits to Ukrainian homes and villages and about Ukrainians he met, whether of the peasant or even of the NKVD variety, is colorful, human and friendly. Some of his statements about the U.S.S.R. as a whole are obviously based on his years of reading and study of reports and on secondhand sources. One feels a rather artificial contrast between some of his very positive general comments and the informal pleasant intimacies of his own experience in the Ukraine. Mr. Fischer dwells strongly on Russian fears and America's need to do everything possible to remove these fears. At the same time he suggests that since no one knows what Russia may be eventually up to in the way of Soviet world conquest, the United States should not gamble away its future on appeasement, but firmly hold to principles which underlie the defense of the American continent.

ASIA

Horizon Is Calling by Taro Yashima. New York, Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

Some of our readers will recall vividly the author's 1942 book, *The New Sun*, which told in pictures with brief, effective text his own story as a liberal Japanese, the treatment his wife and he received in jail, and for the first time gave the outside world an impression of the extent of the underground liberal movement in Japan. In Horizon Is Calling Mr. Yashima (he took this name for his family's protection) continues the story with the release from prison in 1935.

It is again a picture story—the black and white drawings so simple and powerful, but telling everything with great poignancy when they reveal the intimate family chronicle and the story of the downtrodden peasants and workers of Japan. The pictures have a Hogarth quality—but with more austerity and nakedness when they unfold Japan's growing militarism and the brutality of the top industrialists and their gangster henchmen. Particularly tender are the passages devoted to the author's little son Mako, his old teacher and his childhood friend, Kiyoshi. This gifted Japanese artist and liberal takes us beneath the surface into the heart of a Japan practically unknown to outsiders.

Principles of Chinese Painting by George Rowley. Princeton University Press. $15.00.

"If we look at Chinese painting through 'modern' eyes we will miss its meaning. It should be our constant endeavor to escape from ourselves and from our machine-minded and psychologically intense age. Only then will we reach the inner harmony of the Chinese spirit which has revealed itself so supremely in Chinese painting."

Thus in the preface George Rowley, Curator of Far Eastern Art at Princeton, strikes the keynote of his profoundly illuminating study. Other authorities, great ones too, have presented a more emotional and perhaps more superficial appreciation of Chinese painting. Few have probed so deeply as Mr. Rowley into the philosophy behind the painting—the cosmic spirit of Tao as its primal source of inspiration—or revealed so clearly what was in the mind of the Chinese artist. The author has pondered long and lovingly over the master paintings from Tang and Sung to modern times. Steeped in the very atmosphere of Chinese culture, he succeeds in communicating the richness of overtones and nuances of Chinese art as well as the principles of its approach, structure and style. The volume is beautifully illustrated with two color plates and 48 black and white plates from the famous Du Bois Schanck Morris collection at Princeton, which ranks with the Freer collection as one of the greatest in America. Mr. Rowley constantly refers to these plates to emphasize points in his text. His analysis, combined with the careful study he demands of the paintings, will open up an evergrowing and cherished field of pleasure to the uninitiate.

LATIN AMERICA

Shirt-Sleeve Diplomat by Josephus Daniels. Chapel Hill, N. C., University of North Carolina Press. $5.00.

Though Shirt-Sleeve Diplomat is the story of Mr. Daniels' mission to Mexico, over about half the book deals with Mexican United States affairs. The rest is full of descriptions of embassy life, Indian legends and good stories about many Mexican leaders and colorful personalities. Never a dull moment here. Throughout the nine years ambassador to Mexico, Josephus Daniels had to cope with issues that could have set wide open the never-too-good relations between the United States and the southern country, among them millions of dollars worth of old claims against Mexico by U. S. citizens, expropriation of land owned by U. S. citizens in order to carry out Mexico's land program, and the oil expropriation during the Cárdenas regime. Instead, when Mr. Daniels packed his bags to leave Mexico he departed as the most successful diplomat the United States ever sent to Mexico.

GENERAL

Explaining the Atom by Selig Hecht. New York, The Viking Press. $2.75.

Selig Hecht, professor of biophysics at Columbia and honorary vice-chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, explains that he has written his book "for the *complete* layman"—completely without previous knowledge of physics, chemistry or mathematics. It is hardly true, as is optimistically assumed, that he who runs can read and understand. Much more diligence and concentrated effort than that is required of the complete layman. But the effort is well worth while, and Professor Hecht lifts one as gently as possible from step to step, beginning with the earliest investigations "about the nature of common substances" and winding up with "the large-scale liberation of atomic energy" and the dramatic finale in New Mexico and Japan.

In his first five chapters he explains with patient lucidity the atom as a homogeneous ball and the complexity, structure and release of energy of the atom. When these preliminaries are mastered the reader is ready for "uranium fission and the associated release of neutrons." The author makes it clear that there is *no* secret about the atomic bomb. Leading scientists the world over have been working on the problem of atomic energy for years. Probably any nation, equipped with the necessary resources, can now make the bomb. The possibilities of atomic energy for peaceful developments are infinite and if it "succeeds in making us acutely aware of the need for a legal world order, it will have been good," in spite of Hiroshima. Taken as pleasant and not too formidable reading this book has all the thrills of a detective story and what it teaches is important for us all to know—not hidden as a Brahmin mystery within the inner shrines of science and politicians.

raining and I didn't want to risk not getting a cab. But as usual when one is not in a hurry, I found one at my doorstep. Seeing me hesitate, the driver advised me to take his cab, since I would probably not find one later on that rainy day. So I arrived at 10 Downing Street an hour early. Contrary to all the tales about the extraordinary precautionary measures surrounding the P.M. against terrorist threats arising from the Palestine problem, I was immediately admitted after simply giving my name. I was conducted through various offices to one where I almost failed to recognize the Prime Minister, who sat at a long table with a great number of folders before him.

A certain amount of new blood has come into the various ministries, particularly from the labor ranks—with the exception of the Foreign Office, where the old guard is still strongly entrenched.

The Labor Foreign Policy

In its foreign relations, the Labor Party is trying to apply a pragmatic policy which, as indicated in Bevin's latest moves, consists of simultaneously supporting the UN and establishing as close relations as possible with the U. S. but also in negotiating trade agreements with Poland, Soviet Russia and any other countries in the Soviet sphere. Political cooperation with France takes on increasing importance, but economically Britain is more and more leaning toward a strong German economy.

The Conservative Foreign Policy

The Conservative policy, on the contrary, has almost completely given up the UN and any hope to see it succeed. Its only and main orientation is toward the U. S. and, in Conservative eyes, no alliance with the U. S. could be too close.

As a counterpart to the military alliance policy with the U. S., and in order to increase the value of the British contribution to such an alliance, Churchill brought into the political scene of Britain the United States of Europe. Such a United States of Europe, if it were ever to come through as conceived by Churchill, would undoubtedly be under the leadership of Britain and the guidance of "Old Winnie."

Thus, Winston Churchill, who does not seem to be able to recapture the support of the British people on domestic policies, would be able to win them back by his very functioning as one of or as *the* leader of Europe. As a piece of political strategy, this is most remarkable, and is certainly full of dangers for the Labor Party. It is probably today the only door through which Churchill could slip back into power. However, Churchill is hampered by the fact that his idea of a U. S. of Europe does not find favor with the masses of the other European peoples.

Despite all the distinctions showered upon him by various European countries as one of the foremost Allied leaders, there is a certain coolness in the people.

It is said by those who have followed all the receptions closely that his most enthusiastic audience was not in France or Holland, but in neutral Switzerland. This could probably be explained by the fact that, after all, Churchill has not identified himself with any of the new aspirations of the peoples of Europe or with any of the great social reforms; and that his position is no stronger on the European scene than was that of Poincaré or Foch, who, while respected by their people, were definitely not wanted as leaders in the postwar era.

Thus, Britain carries on in an atmosphere of resignation, with insufficient clothing and housing and with the dullest food on earth—but with more calories for the average citizen than he ever had before the war.

The optimists, who are few, are dreaming of rapid improvements; the realists, who are the majority, are hoping that Britain will be able to maintain the present standard of living; and the pessimists, whose numbers are growing, are terribly afraid for the future. And yet, the theaters in London and all over the country, the lecture halls and the study centers are filled with people who are trying to learn the answers to the problems confronting mankind today.

This is where the really great asset of Britain lies. The people are learning more every day about the science of society and the vital issues that affect their own nation and the world as a whole.

FRANCE IN THE MIDST OF WORLD TURMOIL

Whether one gets to Paris by the Golden Arrow—that dream train which is the showpiece of the British and French railroads (and a beautiful showpiece it is)—or whether one gets there by plane, the first impression is overwhelming. From the train windows, as soon as one has left the desolation of the harbor areas, one sees some of the richest land on earth. With farms that breathe abundance, one finds it difficult to understand why France is in a crisis.

Arriving by plane, the sky view of Paris, with its wonderfully soft contours, the mellowness of its architecture, and the parks which look like tapestries placed there to complete the harmony of the scene, gives one the impression of happiness and peace. Paris is more beautiful than ever; intellectual and artistic life are flourishing, and the culinary art has reached new heights. And yet, France is in a serious crisis. The crisis is manifold: it is political, it is economic and it is psychological. Perhaps no other formerly occupied country of Europe is more nearly the image of our world as a whole than is France today. Because of her deep attachment to the principle of absolute individual freedom, all political theories are thriving, more or less, in France. Socialists, Communists, Catholic centrists, rightists, monarchists, anarchists, members of all religious faiths, and atheists—all confront each other openly. In no other city could one find, as one does in Paris, the walls covered with posters representing all political creeds—all promoting their various ideas peacefully side by side.

Continued on page 54

The political crisis of France is a reflection of the division of our world into two major ideological blocs. One part of France is convinced that socialism, even though different from Russian communism, is the only way to rebuild an economic system that will bring justice to all. The other part is convinced that Russia has already become too powerful for the continent, and that a balance must be found outside of the continental boundaries—and that that balance, of course, can come only from a very close association with the U. S.

Political Changes and de Gaulle

The great political change that has taken place in France as compared with last year is, on the one hand, the break-up of the close alliance between Socialists and Communists and, on the other, the reappearance on the political scene of de Gaulle as a leader of the "anti-political parties" movement and as a rallying point for rightist forces.

It is too soon to say whether the break between the Socialists and the Communists is going to become permanent. Most Socialists are determined that in case of an attempted rightist coup against the French Republic's institutions, they will again enter into the closest alliance with the Communists.

Thus, by a very curious political coincidence, it is the rightist forces that are determining the degree of cooperation or non-cooperation among the left forces of the country.

In French political circles, no one was able to tell this writer how much headway de Gaulle has really made, in a political or an electoral sense. Even the Ministry of the Interior, which usually watches political developments very closely even in the smallest hamlet of France, does not know whether he has gained any real political strength that might permit him to become an important parliamentary factor.

The only thing that is known is that former Vichyites and all kinds of rightists—many of whom had been extremely hostile to de Gaulle throughout the war,—are now gathering around his *Rassemblement Populaire Français.* (RPF).

Many political observers see two very distinct attitudes in the French people toward de Gaulle: when he appears at official commemorations of war or resistance heroes, tens of thousands of people gather around him to pay tribute to the symbol of French patriotism during the war. But when he turns up for a purely political demonstration for his new movement, then the crowds are much thinner. In fact, gatherings of the latter kind are falling into the category of mere political demonstrations for a young political movement.

In government circles, the decision taken by Premier Ramadier that de Gaulle would get full government support when he appears as a symbol of French patriotism, and none when he appears as a political leader, is considered a most astute move to demonstrate in practical terms the incompatibility of de Gaulle, the patriot, with de Gaulle, the rightist leader.

In other circles, however, there is fear that in the final analysis de Gaulle may benefit by the public recognition which the government granted him as the No. 1 citizen of France, and that this may facilitate any possible authoritarian ambitions he may have.

The Popular Republican Movement, where Gen. de Gaulle had his initial strength has, by and large, after some initial hesitation, reached the conviction that the creation of a separate movement by the General was one of his gravest political mistakes. The leadership of the Popular Republican Movement is still strongly entrenched in the hands of the Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, and party president Maurice Schumann, who, in order to avoid a complete break with de Gaulle, have advised the members of their party that they may become affiliates of the de Gaulle group without losing their party membership.

The parliamentary solution of the political crisis of France lies in one of two alternatives: the first is to continue with the present coalition government, under Socialist leadership; other is for the Socialists to let Communists come back into the ernment. There is no sufficient par mentary majority at present fo rightist government without Social and Communists; nor is there a ficient majority for a Communist government; and, finally, there is parliamentary strength today to back de Gaulle into power unless changes his present attitude.

The constitutional set-up of Fra is such that there can be no furt elections for a period of a year more, and the President of the Rep lic, Vincent Auriol, whose perso authority has been greatly increa during the last few months, is stro ly determined not to permit any k of maneuver that would vitiate constitutional processes.

The Economic Difficulties

On the economic front, the sit tion of France is very seriously fected by the growing inflation trends. There are at present notes almost 800 billion francs in circu tion, 15 times more than before war.

The French peasant, having confidence in the national curren is simply refusing to sell all his pr ucts at the legally established pri He sells a considerable part of products on the black market, eit at enormous prices or, preferably whenever he can, on a barter basis

The French worker meanwhile really made considerable efforts to crease production, which, by large, has almost reached prewar els in many sectors, and in some dustries, such as coal mining and tiles, has surpassed it. Yet he is able to meet the minimum requ ments of his family budget. The index for all products outside of th he gets through his regular rat coupons is advancing so fast that year's increase of 25 per cent wages was practically wiped out f months ago. Since then, he has ag had to tighten his belt.

Most of these financial ills are inheritance of the ruthless occupat policies of the Nazis, the general c

continued on page

A monthly summary of all important speeches, treaties and other international documents providing an invaluable guide and reference file for those concerned with international affairs. Complete copies of the items summarized, including official documents when available, will be sent to readers upon request. Send your requests, giving key numbers, to World Files, United Nations World, 385 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Copies will be sent at cost plus a few cents for handling and mailing.

Period covered: May 22-June 20, 1947.

129:47 British Commons Pass ational Service Bill

lay 22, London

1. Provides for 12 months' compulsory ilitary training for British youth. Effec- ve January 1, 1949.

130:47 U. S. Grants Credit to emen

ay 26, Ciro

1. $1,000,000 granted to Arabic kingdom purchase surplus materiel from the For- gn Liquidation Commission before Jan. 1948, including trucks, automobiles, hos- tal units and supplies, well-drilling and dio and telephone equipment, and road nstruction machinery.

131:47 Trade Pacts Signed by oviet Zone in Germany and our Nations

ay 24, Berlin

1. Export-import agreements were signed th the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland d the Soviet Union.

2. The Swedish agreement is the only e that is on a strictly dollar basis.

132:47 Anglo-American Zone gns Trade Pact With France

ay 24, Berlin

1. Effective July 1, French businessmen ll be admitted to the fused zone to trans- t business with German manufacturers.

2. Payment of balances will be in dollars pounds sterling.

133:47 Truman Message to Congress on Arming Hemisphere

May 27, Washington

1. Recommends Army and Navy, in conjunction with the State Department, be permitted to continue in the future "a general program of collaboration with the armed forces of our sister republics . . . The President would be authorized to transfer military and naval equipment to the governments of other American states by sale or other method. The collaboration . . could be extended also to Canada."

134:47 Danish-U. S. Exchange of Notes on Greenland

Denmark to U. S. May 27, Copenhagen

1. Requests termination of pact authorizing U. S. to establish air bases in Greenland, signed April 9, 1941.

U. S. Reply to Denmark, May 29, Washington

1. Requests meeting to work out a plan within the UN Charter, which would fully take into account Danish sovereignty over Greenland and legitimate U. S. and hemispheric defense requirements.

135:47 U. S.-Netherlands Make Final Settlement of War Accounts

May 28, Washington

1. $67,500,000 to be paid by Netherlands to the U. S. over a period of 30 years beginning July 1, 1951.

2. This covers lend-lease and reverse lend-lease, and all other war claims.

3. Agreement also includes the terms of payments of credits of $130,000,000 for the purchase of U. S. surplus supplies abroad. On the other hand the U. S. will pay $25,000,000 in settlement of claims.

4. The Netherlands will shortly make a down payment of $19,000,000.

5. The remainder will be paid in annual installments, at an interest rate of 2% to start July 1, 1947.

136:47 Finding of President Truman's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training

May 29, Washington

Basic Beliefs: (a) "Universal training would reassure the peace-loving countries of the world and enhance the influence and authority of the United Nations."

(b) ". . . offers the only method through which we could insure a sufficient number and dispersal of trained military manpower without overburdening the country's economy . . . "

Recommendations: Every boy who is 18 or a high school graduate (whichever is later) be obliged to take training; November 1 and May 1 suggested as induction days; first six months of training to be basic; the second period to be used in developing specific units and giving specialized and advanced education.

Note: President Truman recommended its speedy adoption by Congress.

137:47 U. S. and Britain Grant Wide Powers to German Bi-Zonal Council

June 2, Berlin

1. Under the U. S.-British agreement effective June 10, authority granted German Bi-Zonal Council covers wide powers.

2. Council may issue and implement decrees covering virtually the entire economic field.

138:47 Bidault Protests to Egypt on El Krim

June 2, Paris

1. Stated that Egyptian officials violated the Suez Canal regulations by boarding a ship carrying El Krim to France and persuading him to disembark in Egypt and participate in political activity.

Note: The Egyptian Government denied previous knowledge of El Krim's plans, but stated it could not refuse asylum to a brother Arab.

Continued on next page

139:47 British Plan For the Partition of India

June 3, New Delhi

The Viceroy, Viscount Louis Mountbatten, announced:

1. Measures for partition, including the disputed provinces of Punjab and Bengal, to be begun immediately.

2. Interim Government to remain the same until partition is accomplished, at which time two individual governments will be set up with full powers.

3. Each provincial legislature will vote on the partition.

4. Until the two Constituent Assemblies —Hindu and Moslem—are able to come to a final decision, administration of defense, communications and external affairs to be joint.

5. The Pathans in the Northwest Frontier Province and the inhabitants of Indian Baluchistan are to decide by referendum which Constituent Assembly they are to join.

6. Until the position of Bengal is defined, the Sylhet District of Assam is to continue in its present position. Then it is to decide by referendum which province it wishes to join.

7. The British Government will use its influence to have the Princely Indian States join one or the other of the two dominions. It will not enter into fresh treaties, military or otherwise, with them.

8. Dominion status offered. The right of the two major dominions to withdraw from the British Commonwealth, should they so decide, is preserved.

Note: In addresses following that of the Viceroy, the plan was accepted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the Hindus, Mohammed Ali Jinnah for the Moslems and Sardar Baldev Singh for the Sikhs.

140:47 Truman Declaration on U. S.-Argentine Amity

June 5, Washington

1. Estrangement between the two countries which has existed since 1942 has ended, the President stated.

141:47 Marshall's Address at Harvard

June 5, Cambridge

1. Europe's needs for the next few years of food and other essentials— principally from America—are much greater than her ability to pay. She must have substantial help or face economic, social and political deterioration. This in turn would have an ill effect on the U. S. It is logical that the U. S. should do whatever possible to assist in "the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace."

142:47 Italo-Belgian Trade Pact

June 5, Brussels

1. A one-year $80,000,000 trade and financial agreement. Belgium will export textile, iron and teel, mechanical, chemical and glass products. Italy will export fruit and vegetables, mechanical products and cars.

143:47 Exchange of Notes on Hungary

Washington, London, Moscow, Budapest, June.

Following the recent political changes in Hungary a lengthy exchange of notes took place between the U. S. and U.S.S.R. and Britain and the U.S.S.R. The U. S. notes implicated Soviet officials in Hungary in intervening in internal Hungarian affairs, accused the Soviet of breaking the terms of the Yalta agreements, requested an investigation and suggested the possibility of bringing the matter before UN. The British notes asked for information on the newly created situation. The Soviets denied interference in Hungarian affairs, refused to permit an investigation, and to provide copies of documents forwarded by them to the Hungarian government, implicating former Premier Nagy in alleged conspiracy against the Hungarian Government.

The Hungarian Government published a White Paper accusing the U. S. of giving aid to Hungary's enemies, and Britain of conducting espionage in Hungary and plotting to bring back the Hapsburg dynasty.

The U. S. has disavowed any commitments to Nagy, and Britain has sent a new note to the U.S.S.R. stating its position.

144:47 Canadian Grants U. S. Rights for Military Personnel

June 6. Ottawa

1. Administration and discipline of American troops in Canada to come under U. S. Army Regulations.

Note: Civilian offenses will be dealt with in Canadian civilian courts.

145:47 Private International Trade with Japan to be Resumed

June 9, Tokyo

1. General MacArthur announced resumption of trading on August 15th, with initial consummation of deals by September 1. Price discussions with Japanese business will be permitted, and exchange rates will be set as soon as conditions permit.

146:47 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Consider Politics in Making Loans

June 10, Washington

1. The Bank's president, John J. McCloy, stated that political conditions affecting the economic status of prospective borrowing nations are within the scope of the fact-finding missions sent to Europe by the Bank.

147:47 Truman Address to Canadian Parliament

June 11, Ottawa

1. Stressed U.S.-Canadian ties and friendship.

2. Reaffirmed continued operation of U. S.-Canadian Permanent Joint Board on Defense.

3. Pointed out that in 1946 U.S.-Canadian trade reached record peacetime high of $2,250,000,000. Foresaw further trad pansion.

4. Favored joint development o Lawrence-Great Lakes Project.

148:47 Unified German Economy in Soviet Zone

June 14, Berlin

1. Agreement between the German tral administrations of Industry, Fue Energy, and Trade and Supply an provincial governments provides f permanent German Economic Comm to formulate and execute "measures f revival of economy" in the Soviet Zon

2. The Soviet Military Governmen serves the right to confirm all plans decisions.

149:47 Ceylon to Receive Dominion Status

June 18, London

1. Dominion status to be granted after elections and the establishment home government in Ceylon. Status to from other dominions in that sec from the Empire will not be allowed Britain is to control defense matters

150:47 U. S.-Greek Exchang Notes

U. S. to Greece, May 26, Washingto

1. ". . . informs the Greek Govern that the President has been authorize extend assistance to Greece under the visions of an act of Congress. . . ."

2. Requests reply regarding mutuall ceptable negotiations.

Greece to U. S. June 15, Athens

1. Expresses appreciation and assur that "any assistance it may receive wi used in conformance with the purpose which it may be made available."

2. Will endeavor to stabilize eco through revised taxation and anti-infl measures.

3. Requests American personnel to a technical and supervisory capacities.

U. S. note to Greece, June 18, Washin

1. Acknowledges Greek note and inf of authorization to American Ambass to negotiate agreement with Greece.

Note: Agreement referred to in Jun note signed on June 20, between U and Greece.

151:47 U. S. Denies Recogni to Nicaraguan Regime

June 19, Washington

1. Withholds recognition as a sign o pleasure, following revolution engine by General Anastasio Somosa which the elected President Leonardo Arg out of office.

Note: Other American republics hav clared disapproval and withheld recogn of the Nicaraguan Government.

152:47 U. S. Grants Iran Cr

June 20, Washington

$25,000,000 credit for purchase of su American military equipment, chiefly to furbish" the Iranian police force and a The loan is payable in 15 years.

THE LOW COUNTRIES . . .
A POSTWAR CONTRAST

Holland and Belgium, having attacked their postwar economic roblems quite differently, present a curious contrast, reports N World correspondent Laura Vitray. But both countries ffer visitors something of great value—an international com-adeship rooted in the people's hearts.

By LAURA VITRAY

T had been many months since my last trip to Holland. The people this little country really are tonishing! The Nazis had cleaned em out right down to the farmlands ey had so cleverly reclaimed from e sea—and then they destroyed the kes and let the sea in to flood ose. It must have been heartbreak-g, with tuberculosis and starvation ping people out by the thousands 1944. The cows were gone from e land, the windmills looked as if ey were spiders' webs, and the mbs and the battles of the libera-n had turned everything into bble.

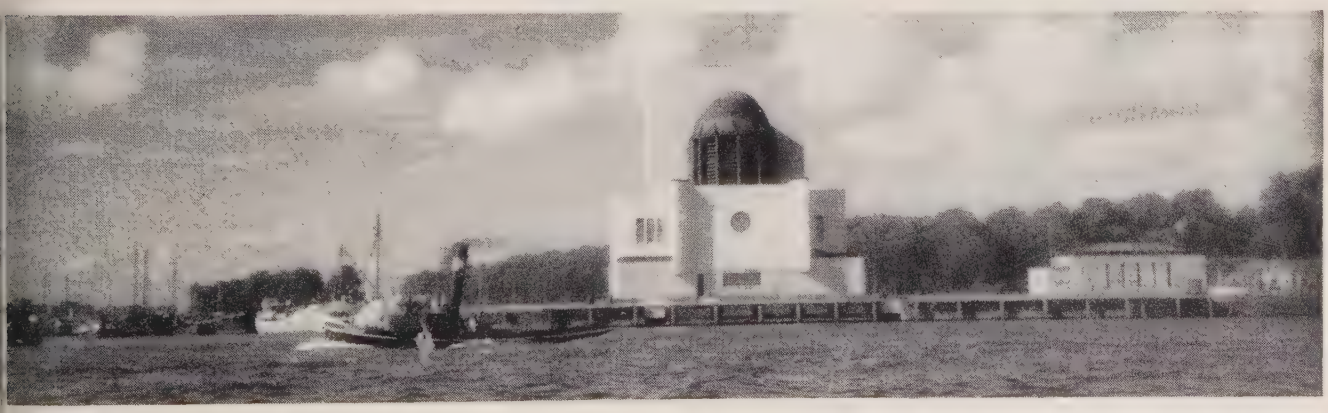
Today the old wheezing locomo-es and transformed cattle cars that re pressed into passenger service er the liberation have been very dely replaced by modern trains. o-thirds of the lines that the Ger-ns tore up by the roots have been ctrified again, and there's a plan for electrification of all Holland by 1953. The Moerdijk railroad bridge, one of the world's great works of art, which was partially destroyed by the Nazis, has been completely restored.

Rebuilding for the Future

The Dutch have attacked the rebuilding problem with a positive passion, and a whole lot of common sense. "We're not building what we had in the past," one of them said to me. "We're building what we'll need for the future!"

The Hague, for instance, has been completely replanned by the world-famous architect Willem Marinus Dudok, and when I was there a violent public controversy was raging as to whether his blueprint was forward-looking enough, or would be "old-fashioned before it is built." There was nothing about it we'd call old-fashioned in the United States! "I planned it," Dudok told me, "with the thought that it is a city where people *live* and where they *work*, and an important governmental and cultural center." Carrying out that idea, the project calls for a beautiful park area at the city's heart, and a "cord of green" around each new area, the whole extending far beyond the city's present confines. Dudok has solved, too, the esthetic problem of combining modern architecture with the old that remains.

Amsterdam, of course, was miraculously saved. The day I wandered over this "Venice of the North" recently I wondered if anywhere there was anything lovelier. A thin veil of sunlight and a sense of peace hung over the tree-bordered canals, there was flaming iris against the gray of ancient houses, and in the public squares the flower vendors were laden with tulips, jonquils and crocuses. In the Rijks Museum I was able to commune with the great masters whose works had been buried in the sand dunes throughout the Nazi occupation: Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Maes, Jean Steen. Van Gogh's marvelous paintings had gone traveling: I saw them last year in Copenhagen,



e of the ventilation buildings of a tunnel under the Maas River near Rotterdam, pushed to completion during the occupation.

THE LOW COUNTRIES—A POSTWAR CONTRAST: *continued*

later they were in Brussels, right now they are in Paris. Perhaps as a goodwill ambassador a dead painter is better than a live senator, business man or welfare worker!

The old Holland is everywhere preserved in Amsterdam. With Rotterdam it is different. More than 1,000 ships a month dock there, but even today the extent of the ruin cannot be camouflaged. The terrible bombardments of 1940, followed by fire, turned acres of modern structures into chalk dust, now vaguely splotched with brownish weed.

Every morning and every afternoon a packed motorbus takes visitors to Rotterdam on a "Tour of the Rebuilding." It is very impressive, particularly if you do it twice, with an interval of time. I seemed to see houses and banks and theaters spring up where nothing had been before.

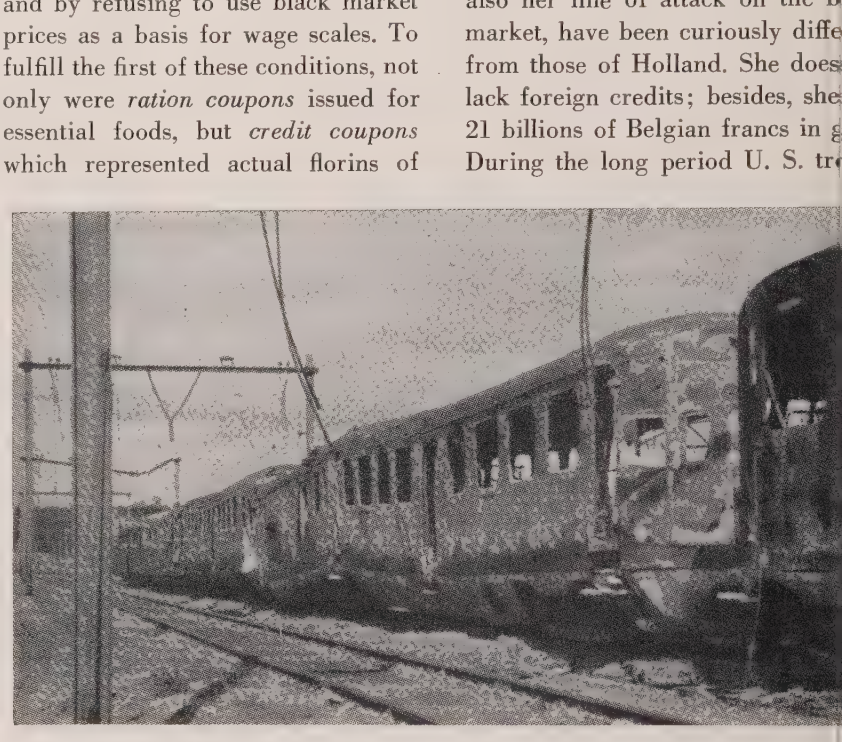
Rotterdam's city-engineer, Mr. C. van Traa, told me of the project that is to make this ancient city on the River Rotte the most modern seaport and industrial center in Western Europe. With the rebuilding it was decided to move the factories out to a section where the workers can enjoy proper social conditions. In the harbor plans, locks have been projected which give the large ocean vessels access to the inner harbors and thus to immediate contact with the commercial and railway centers of the city. Streets will be wider than formerly, with special roads for business traffic. But the commercial section will be compact, with only a minimum of residents. Farther out on the periphery will be the houses, with gardens and schools, fit environment for families.

Plenty to Eat

One reason why Holland is doing so well with reconstruction is to be found in the energetic attack it made on its economic problems from the very start. Rigid price and wage controls were assented to by the labor unions because they were accompanied by measures assuring adequate food for the less privileged population groups. A Four-Year Plan is fitting the revival of manufactures and exports, the rebuilding of cities and transport lines, into a broad orderly scheme.

In Holland the black market has given up and consented to die. Perhaps there is still a little under-the-counter selling of scarce clothing materials, radios and cigarettes (Holland exports her radios and textiles), but it is negligible. The government killed the black market traffic by a policy of abundant food at low cost, and by refusing to use black market prices as a basis for wage scales. To fulfill the first of these conditions, not only were *ration coupons* issued for essential foods, but *credit coupons* which represented actual florins of purchasing power were distributed to low income families.

Within Holland today, there is plenty to eat, even after food exports. Restaurant prices are reasonable. I dined with friends at the Pergola, famous Italian restaurant in Amsterdam, a meal that included everything plus a bottle of good Bordeaux wine, and the price came to two dollars a head, which caused the Dutch to remonstrate. In simple restaurants there is good fare at less than half that price. Visitors are streaming in. Holland is hoping for no less than 100,000 American visitors to enter-



The Dutch Railroads: This is how some of the old cars looked after the havoc of wa

tain through the warm month

Belgium Is Different

That is an ambition that Belg shares with Holland. Prices higher in Belgium, there is no hi the fact. But an effort is being ma shield the tourist from the effect an economy which still shows ma justments. Low "tourist rates" into effect this summer in the h throughout the country. Any v tion will cause the hotel to be cl

Belgium's economic situation, also her line of attack on the b market, have been curiously diffe from those of Holland. She does lack foreign credits; besides, she 21 billions of Belgian francs in g During the long period U. S. tr

were in Belgium, they were paid dier's dollars" to be spent in the c try. Moreover, the Belgians sold U. S. army enormous quantitie *matériel* taken from the Naz trucks, autos, raw materials aske in immensely swollen estimates b war plants required to work fo Germans.

Finally, the Belgian Congo is a source of wealth. It contains not copper and rubber but the la uranium deposits known. All spelled the ability of Belgium to abroad, even before her fact began turning out peacetime prod

Naturally this favorable credit alance influenced government pol-ies. The fight against the black mar-et has been conducted on the princi-le that it will suffocate on abun-ance. Soon after liberation bank ac-ounts were "frozen." Citizens were bliged to turn in their cash above a mall amount for current use, and ayments could otherwise be made nly by "transfers on paper" from ne bank account to another. Mean-me merchandise stocks were re-eased, and large amounts of clothing nd many other consumer items were nported, to give a high ratio of oods to purchasing power. Ration rices not only were fixed, but were eriodically reduced, as is now being one in France.

Certainly this forced the black mar-

. . and this is a sample of the streamlined electric trains which have replaced them

et prices down, and even out alto-ther. But all this importing has had somewhat discouraging effect on the vival of manufactures within the untry, and on wages. Today, Brus-ls shops are overflowing with every-ing the heart could desire, but no-dy is buying much. The people ven't the money to spend.

These difficulties won't bother the merican traveler much. He perhaps ay even do the Belgians a favor by ying up at bargain prices some of e items the Belgians bought from e U. S. in the first flush of victory. ie pastry in Brussels is as good as it has always been, and so is the beer —and the atmosphere of gaiety, with good orchestras, in the big cafes. And there are the art galleries and other cultural things.

The Little Town of Laroche

I saw more than just the capital, while I was in Belgium. I am thinking particularly of the little town of Laroche in the Ardennes, and of the little Hotel Air Pur, where many discriminating Americans liked to put up before the war. I sat on its enclosed veranda with the Mayor, Baron Jean Orban de Xivry, recently while they went out and pulled a couple of trout from the stream that gushed through the picture-book scenery in front of us, brought them back and fried them to serve to us. From where we sat, we could not see what had happened to Laroche—but I had been down there, and I knew. The Germans had been occupying the town, when the Americans tried to dislodge them with bombs. It is a frontier town now, of barracks homes.

In the ruins of a large Catholic church a plump, kindly *doyen* in his black robes runs a "department store," from which he distributes—free—iron beds, springs, mattresses, furniture, pots and pans to the families who come wandering back to the old town. "It's an act of Providence they hit the church," he says, "for where could I put all these things?"

The young proprietor of the Hotel Air Pur and the burgomeister, who comes of an old and noble family, were comrades in the Resistance. The Mayor was due to go before the firing squad when the Americans rescued him. The proprietor had Nazi officers in his hotel, but he did a fine job of rescuing Allied aviators under their very noses. Finally he was forced to flee, and on his return after the liberation, found one wing of his little hotel had vanished. Nothing daunted, he has painted and polished the rest of it up for the tourist visitors for whom the townsfolk pray.

"But where did you get those lovely new curtains?" I asked him. "Don't tell me they are prewar!"

He laughed. "No, they are a gift, for every room of my place. You see, when I fled I joined up with the French Resistance fighters. And there I found a good pal. He was the son of the owner of the Printemps Department Store in Paris. We went through a lot together! One day not long ago I got a big box from him. It was curtains. I suppose he thought maybe I could use something fresh now that I'm getting ready for tourists!"

Tragedy Mixed With Beauty

I wouldn't want to sadden you by telling you *all* I saw in Belgium. Yes, there is tragedy, mixed with beauty, almost everywhere. You can go and stand in the little town square at Bastogne where McAuliffe said "Nuts!" to the Nazis surrounding him. You can go to Mortsel, if you dare risk it, and see the spot where 300 children were killed in seven minutes when the smoke ring marking a factory U.S. planes were to bomb floated over the center of the town. Your American dollars will buy you anything in Belgium, from baubles and recreation, to tears.

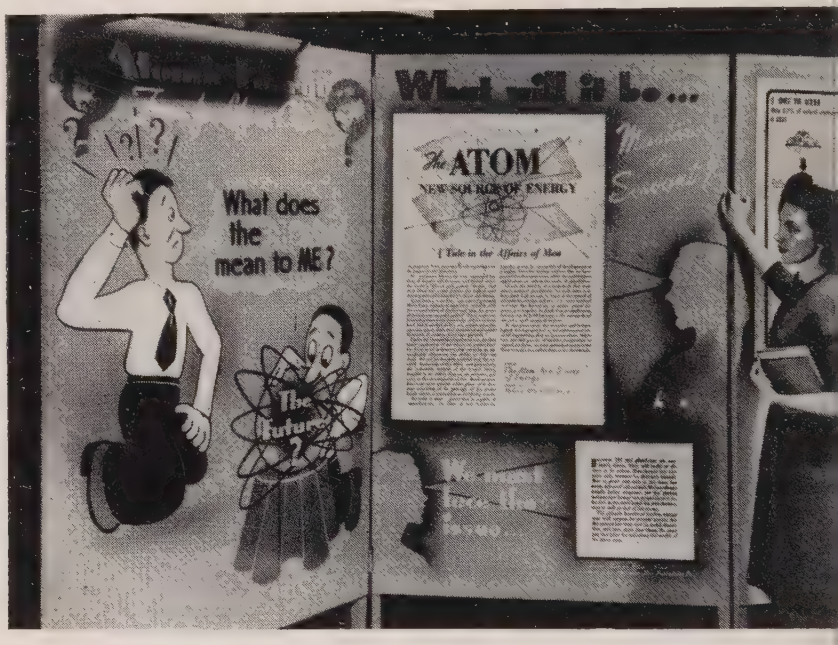
If you travel far enough in Europe, though, you will be conscious of having acquired something of great value that money does not buy. It is symbolized by the curtains at the Hotel Air Pur: an international comradeship rooted in the people's hearts.

Experimental Work in Radiation

The creation of beta-ray emissions in substances of one's own choosing is, without question, a blessing; yet the sudden availability of radiation (which, of course, is an unavoidable by-product of atomic energy release) also brings a grave problem. This category of research, therefore, can be considered thus far as largely a precautionary measure. Movie-goers became familiar with the devices used in New Mexico, after the experimental explosion of the atomic bomb, which enabled the scientists to measure the safety with which a human being could approach the site. Since then, these clumsy devices have been considerably refined—although the basic piece of equipment still is a beta-ray counter which preceded the atom bomb by several years, and which has been used since long ago to measure the intensity of X-rays.

Elaborate devices and systems have been developed at the various laboratories for safe handling of activated materials. For example, radioisotopes are removed from the pile, poured into bottles, diluted into solutions, weighed, and packed into elaborate shipping containers, all by remote control. Mechanical fingers, manually operated and observed through a periscopic device, do the whole job while a thick sheet of lead stands between the operator and the radioactive substance. Machines have been built to detect the possible contamination, by radioactivity, of researchers' hands, of charwomen's mops, of hats and coats which might carelessly be left in a laboratory. And judging from the signs, warnings, and notices posted in atomic laboratories, precautionary measures seem to take precedence over whatever research is taking place. Even in peacetime research, atomic energy seems to carry with it hope and fear in about equal measure.

Into this category of study also falls the basic research on the nature and measure of radiation. Researchers in this field have been able, for example, to determine the "half life" of various activated materials, which is a dependable measure of a radioisotope's effective life. The "half life" is the measurement of the time in which a particle reduces its radiation by 50 per cent. A given isotope, for example, may reduce the intensity of its radiation by half in a period of 10 minutes—or 15 days—or 1,000 years, depending upon the material; and in identically the same period of time it will again reduce its capacity by half—and so on until no radiation is left. The intensity of radiation in a given particle, or isotope, can therefore be determined by its age; and conversely, the age of a sample indicates its strength. This is of extraordinary importance where the intensity of the radiation is a major determining factor in the safety and efficacy of its use.



How the war potentials, as distinct from peaceful uses, of atomic energy can people was demonstrated by a recent exhibit on atomic energy in Baltimore. Cit got such a fright that they organized a "Committee for Survival." Sponsored by National Committee of Atomic Information, the exhibit is now on a nationwide

The Production and Dissemination of Radioactive Isotopes

If you are a legitimate research scientist, you can write to P.O. Box E, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and secure a catalogue and price list of radioisotopes. This simple price list follows the pattern set by hundreds of industries. To look at it, the ordinary individual would believe that a dioisotope is quite an ordinary ject, to be purchased with as excitement as a bench lathe f home work-shop. There is little to indicate that the very existen a radioisotope price list is in one of the great miracles of all

When you read that "*a hand charge of* $25 *is made for each ment,*" and that "*a deposit of will be required on returnable tainers,*" and when you read devastatingly simple formula fo timating costs:

HOW TO ESTIMATE COST

1. Number of units desired ....
2. Price per unit desired $....
3. Total (1 x 2) ....
4. Handling charges ....
5. Cost of material (3 + 4) $....
6. Deposit on Shipping Container ....
7. Total amount of remittance (5 + 6) $....

Shipments are made f.o.b. Cli Laboratories, Oak Ridge. Transp tion costs including return of tainer will be paid by request when you see such rudimentary

mation as this, it is difficult to derstand that material for purposes ved by the products here described, s available only a few months ago, ely in the form of radium; that e $25 or $30 you enclose with your der might a few months ago have en, instead, hundreds of thousands dollars; and the isotopes offered r sale with such an illusion of care-sness would have taken mother na-re a few million years to create.

The Isotopes Branch now has out 600 regular customers, mostly spitals, to which it supplies radio-tive carbon ($50 per millicurie, th a half life of 5,100 years); io-ne ($1.70 per millicurie, with a half e of 8 days); phosphorous ($1.10 r millicurie, with a half life of .3 days); or sulphur ($35 per mil-urie, with a half life of 87.1 days). oreover, if none of these substances it your purposes, there is a "serv-e charge for pile irradiation of ma-rials furnished by the customer" of 3 per month or $22 per week or action thereof. The length of irradi-ion in the pile is a factor in deter-ining the half life. And for your formation, a millicurie is defined 3.7 x 10 to the 7th power disin-grations per second.

Radioisotopes, at the present time, e used chiefly as "tags" to trace e flow of substances through living ganisms. One physician, for ex-mple, is considerably interested in e enamel on human teeth. It is his lief that the solidity of teeth is de-mined by the deposit of certain eoretically controllable chemicals the teeth. To check and measure e deposition of various materials the pulp and enamel of the teeth, mixes a small portion of radio-tive carbon with other materials, d then introduces this into the sys-n. By means of the atomic coun-, the material accompanying ra-active carbon can be followed ough the entire system, revealing w much of the substance eventually mes to rest in the teeth, and what comes of the rest.

In many cases radioisotopes are xed with other substances and used reveal the behavior of cancerous sue against healthy tissue. This is purely exploratory research; it is in no sense a cure.

Since cancer has long been treated with X-rays, it was quickly assumed by the uninitiated that isotopes, which are, in effect, portable X-rays, would vastly increase the effectiveness of ray treatment of this disease. Medical researchers have since discovered, however, one immense hurdle: in order to affect cancerous tissue, rays of an intensity a thousand times greater than normal tissue can stand must be applied. Thus, if an irradiated substance of a sufficient intensity is placed in cancerous tissue, it would soon distribute itself throughout the body and would kill all healthy tissue —and the patient would die of the attempted cure.

The only solution, and the one dozens of physiologists are working on now, is to catalog particular substances which deposit in large quantities exclusively in certain tissues. Then, when such a tissue is affected by cancer, enough of that particular material can be irradiated and introduced into the system, to finally come to rest in the diseased organ and perhaps do some good.

This is more than theory. One such situation is already known: the thyroid gland tissue will absorb more than ¾ of all the iodine introduced into the system; and the other ¼ will leave the system completely within a matter of hours. Therefore, if sufficent irradiated iodine is introduced into the body over a period of time, enough of it deposits in the tissues of the thyroid to provide continuous irradiation. In a certain type of thyroid cancer, this irradiation has been known to positively affect the diseased tissue and cures have been possible. Leukemia is one of the diseases which can be relieved by the introduction of radioisotopes into the system; this is because a small amount of irradiated phosphorous in the blood does an unusual amount of good—and the amount of irradiation needed does not damage other parts of the system into which it becomes distributed.

The big problem now is to determine what materials deposit in what tissues in sufficient quantities to carry with it an efficacious and safe dose of radioactivity. *Until this is determined there is very little curative use for radioisotopes.*

An interesting isotope experiment, but in a different field, is now possible and is being made by the Kettering Foundation, in pursuit of F. C. Kettering's well-known curiosity about *what makes grass green.* Particles of radioactive material are being mixed with fertilizer and placed on living plants. By means of the counter these radioactive particles can be traced through the fertilizer, into the soil, through the roots into the plant, and through the plant into every life process of the organism.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that proposals have been made to establish radioactive farms: carefully fenced-in areas where radioactive fertilizer will produce radioactive plants and vegetables as well as fodder; where radioactive fodder fed to cattle will provide radioactive milk; and where butchered cattle will provide radioactive serums and other important by-products. Then, by means of the electronic counting device, the disposition of any of these materials in the human system can carefully be traced. Waste and benefit percentage can be determined, and the final distribution in the human body can be ascertained by actual measurement.

Since the two St. Louis doctors bought that first unit of radioactive carbon, business at Oak Ridge's Clinton Laboratories has boomed. The quantity of radioisotopes sold and used in research in the United States in the first four months after their offering would have required 250 years to produce on the cyclotron. The one unit that went to St. Louis would have required the services of five efficient cyclotrons running continuously for a year, at a cost of about a million dollars, before the present pile system was perfected. Dr. Cowdry paid $367.

If the atomic bomb brought the human race nothing more than a steady supply of radioactive carbon at $367 per unit, the two billion dollars the bomb cost would have been well spent.

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES

continued from page 22

represented 13% of the total vote, while our 600,000 votes in 1945 were only 10% of the total." But Prestes made the point that the communists had won in the crucial cities. In Rio de Janeiro they were the most heavily voted party, and the same was true in São Paulo. In Recife, the nation's third largest city, the communists received more votes than all the other parties together. The same was true in Santos, Brazil's chief commercial harbor.

He Attacks U.S., Supports Peron

In the hemispheric field, Prestes' two main points were a decided effort to approve of Perón, which somehow seemed vastly artificial, and a fierce antagonism toward the United States which appeared to be much more spontaneous.

He dismissed all the charges against Perón with: "Perón is not in the least a fascist, merely the head of a typical South American government. There is more liberty in Argentina today than in Brazil." He went on to say that the United States was trying to provoke a war between Brazil and Argentina.

The communist press for months had been carrying front-page attacks against the United States. Once he began to speak about the United States, Prestes' tone became hostile. He made the expected statement that he had the greatest admiration for the American people but felt that "they and the rest of the capitalistic world are exploited by the 60 families who control North American economy through a dozen powerful trusts."

He stated that he was against the proposed hemisphere defense pact involving the standardization of weapons, to be agreed upon at the oftenpostponed conference at Rio de Janeiro. "I would look at the problem as a military expert," he said. "If we discuss defense of the country, the first thing is to know: defense against whom? It is obvious that, in the case of Brazil, and of the other Latin American nations, the possible and the probable enemy is the United States. So it would be absurd to standardize weapons with them, give them bases, and thus facilitate their eventual task of conquest." And to the question whether any sort of military cooperation should be extended to the United States, he categorically answered: "There is no place for it."

On the other hand, Prestes favors cultural interchange between the two countries. "There is just one comment I would like to make. Why has the U. S. Embassy time and again refused visas to Brazilian students who have been awarded scholarships to North American universities, simply because they were suspected of communist sympathies?" And, in one of his rare departures from a serious tone, he added ironically: "Even if the suspicions were well-founded, they ought to be given the chance to go and see U. S. democracy at work, and be converted to it."

Communist Supporters

Turning to the membership and supporters of the Communist Party in Brazil, Prestes pointed out that while the organization draws its membership chiefly from the working classes, it also gets support from many intellectuals. Prestes insists, however, that even among the leaders there is a majority of workers. He made the point that in São Paulo's executive committee only three were intellectuals, the other eight workers, and that in the Party's last congress 72% of the delegates were workingmen. On the other hand, he referred proudly to the fact that prominent intellectuals of the country are Party members, and quoted names comprising a cross-section of leaders in the fields of arts and science.

Novelists as well known as Graciliano Ramos and Jorge Amado (both of whom had translations of their books published in New York in last two years); painters, among th Portinari; architects, like Oscar meyer (who is one of a group world-famous architects invited plan the UN buildings in New Yor Francisco Mignone and other nota musicians were included. The person mentioned was Dr. Ma Schoenberg, Professor of Physics the University of São Paulo — country's foremost expert on ato energy," Prestes said, twice.

The communist leader stated it was not demanded of those ap ing for membership that they bec Marxists. "Only the leadership r be Marxists," commented Pres "The only thing we ask of new m bers is that they accept our progra This undoubtedly explains the ra growth of the Party, for the comm ists presented a concrete progr with clear and explicit demands the economic field, many of w seemed to offer practical solutions improving the plight of Brazil's derprivileged classes.

For instance, two of the h points of their program were the ation of one-family farms and establishment of a genuine inc tax, from which to obtain resou for health, education and road b ing.

"We want to carve up the plantations, but only those near cities for the time being," said tes, "and divide the land into family projects for truck farm This was a shrewd proposal at a ment when every town in Brazil suffering an acute food shor When Prestes was telling me this had been without milk and mea and off for months, and the go ment had had to allow impor U. S. canned vegetables, which cheaper than locally produced vegetables.

Prestes and the Church

One definite impression I rec from talking to Prestes was th was especially anxious to placa many of his enemies as possible. was particularly true of Pres

continued on pa

ALCEU AMOROSO LIMA

continued from page 23

mmunist agents shrewdly exploited e parallel by telling the simple, ill-ucated people in the hinterland that ere were the two great martyrs: the ne who was crucified, and the One 10 was imprisoned. Dutra may not ive photographs distributed again, it he is beyond doubt embarked in gilding Prestes' sadly tarnished estige."

"Military Dictatorship"

Amoroso Lima came back to his ntral argument: "The absurd thing that communism represented no al political danger here. In fact, I aintain that communism could es-blish itself in Brazil or in any other outh American country *only* if the nited States should go communist st. The imminent danger for us is scism in the guise of a military dic-torship. In most modern countries ere is only one political reality: the eneral Staff of the Army."

The interview was taking place in e bookshop owned by *Agir*, the pub-shing house headed by Amoroso ma. We were sitting in a corner of e bright, modern shop which some-w looked gay and spacious in spite the clutter of books everywhere.

he Question of Argentina

When I talked to him Amoroso ma had returned only the previous y from a lecture tour in Uruguay d Argentina, and he was profound-disturbed by what he described as rgentina's bold bid for a key posi-n in world power politics by ruth-sly concentrating in the State all onomic power and gradually stran-ing all individual liberties.

"Argentina has just achieved eco-mic independence; gone is the time ien the British could say, 'We may se Canada but we shall never lose rgentina.' Today Argentina talks to ritain condescendingly, and to the nited States as an equal. The U. S. lowed the development of Perón's wer and now through the short-sightedness of its present foreign policy, obsessed with the Russian danger, is ready to connive to consolidate this focus of fascism in the hemisphere."

Amoroso Lima then went on to state his position in regard to the United States, which is of special interest, since of late the Catholic Church in Brazil has been singularly divided in its attitude toward the U. S. On the one hand it looks suspiciously on the Protestant formation and mentality of the States, while on the other it takes comfort in the fact that both the Vatican and the U. S. are uncompromisingly opposed to communism.

"I distinguish between two Americas: the Hamiltonian and the Jeffersonian," Amoroso Lima stated. "The Hamiltonian is the intolerant, puritan America represented by Wall Street, Col. McCormick and the Republican Party, whose isolationism of yesterday continues today in the pushing of U. S. military frontiers into Greece, Turkey and China. The Jeffersonian is the America of Wilson's and Roosevelt's generous idealism and internationalism."

I interrupted to ask him if he considered Henry Wallace, whose recent speeches in Europe made the front page in all of Brazil's newspapers (most of which went on to denounce them), as the present representative of Jeffersonian democracy.

"Yes," he answered, "although I have reservations regarding his attitude towards Russian totalitarianism and as to what I think is a certain amount of childishness in his ideas. However, this childishness is apparent in most Americans and is one of their charms."

The U. S. and Russia

An example of this childishness, the Catholic leader went on to say, is the ease with which American public opinion is being stampeded into an undiscerning fear and resentment of Russia. Bent on believing that the rest of the world is built according to their image of it, that it will ultimately always bow to the power of money, Americans, he said, consider with pained bewilderment the Slavic sphinx that responds with sullen stubbornness to blandishments and friendliness alike. American public opinion, in Amoroso Lima's view, is now sanctioning an indiscriminate, hysterical persecution not only of communists but also of all those whom the reactionaries regard as communist sympathizers, which includes all genuine, staunch liberals.

"This present American mood," he continued, "encouraged our generals to close the Communist Party and can encourage them in the next step, the closing of democratic, non-communist parties, and the suppression of civil liberties."

Amoroso Lima then referred sadly to the gradual dissolving of organized democratic forces. "The Army and small coterie of plutocratic leaders will allow the outward trappings of representative government only if effective vocal opposition ceases to exist. And that is unfortunately what is happening; while the Communist Party had to be closed to make it disappear from the political scene, the *União Democratica Nacional*, which rallied around it millions of voters and such high hopes when it was born two years ago as the champion of Jeffersonian democracy, is in the process of being absorbed into Dutra's government party. With this suicidal osmosis the UDN is betraying the democratic elements that believed in it, although it is true that it has managed to secure some fat government jobs for the party hierarchy."

The Catholic leader ended the interview on the same pessimistic note he had struck throughout. "For those of us who believe in democracy and Catholicism, and there is no incompatibility between democracy and Catholicism, quite to the contrary—the only thing to do is to go on writing, teaching, denouncing communists and fascists alike. As long as those in power will allow it, which may not be very long."

JUL 2 3 1947

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES

continued from page 62

Dutra, known to be strongly anti-communist. His meek attitude toward the Catholic Church was even more striking. Prestes stated that over half the party membership was Catholic.

In the field of labor unions, Prestes resented in the bitterest fashion the attempts of the American Federation of Labor to foster the growth of affiliated unions throughout the hemisphere. "We consider the American Federation of Labor a tool of American imperialism," he said. But he felt quite differently about CIO, which he considered progressive.

I asked Prestes if he felt that the American press—excepting the *Daily Worker*—ever gave him favorable or impartial treatment. "They are against me, but there have been cases where they reported accurately my points of view. As you know, they have better ethics than our newspapers."

Then I said that he was regarded with a little anxiety by North Americans, and I asked whether there was any special statement he would like to make to U. S. public opinion.

He thought carefully before replying. "I would like to say to them that this is a new epoch of pacific development; that as long as there is peace, there will be democracy. But the greatest enemy of humanity is American imperialism. And as for our goal here, I want to tell the American people that the Communist Party of Brazil is striving for the rapid development of capitalism in Brazil."

This is a familiar thesis of communism in Latin America; it was voiced by Lenin in the first meetings of the Comintern, in the early twenties. Orthodox communists consider that "semi-colonial areas," of which Latin America is the main representative, are still so much under a feudal economy that the most urgent task is to stamp out feudalism by implanting capitalism which will then create an industrial literate proletariat. Only the emergence of an industrial proletariat, Prestes contends, will insure the eventual triumph of Marxism.

INSIDE REPORT ON EUROPE: *continued from page 54*

sequences of a disastrous war, and the unwillingness of de Gaulle's Finance Minister, M. Pleven, after the liberation, to adopt radical financial reforms such as were put into force in Belgium. Now they are aggravated by the usual tragic European deficit in the balance of payments. Besides machinery for reconstruction, France is obliged to buy coal and wheat from the hard currency countries, mainly the U. S. and Canada. And here exports, however much forced, are insufficient to pay for them.

The truth of the matter is that the U. S. loan was insufficient, and that the loan of $250 million from the World Bank is hardly enough to cover the wheat deficit alone, which was due to last season's drought.

And yet, basically, the economic situation of France is not unhealthy at all, because of the richness of the country and the variety of its resources, which compare proportionately well with those of the U. S. Adequate international loan agreements and over-all reconstruction policy, requiring credits amounting easily to $2 billion, could put France back on her feet in about five years.

The Psychological Crisis

The most serious aspect of the French crisis is psychological. And there one must be extremely careful to understand clearly that it is in reality not a typically French psychological crisis. The only thing really French about it is that the French, with their traditional logic, have, much more rapidly than others, drawn conclusions from the present international impasse. They just don't see a way out of the present conflict, and they are frankly afraid that the end of civilization may be at hand. In France, probably more than in any other country, it is vital to have something in which to believe. Such a belief was the one in the righteousness of the war against German imperialism in 1914-18 and in the sincerity then of the Allies. They had such a belief in the beginnings of the League of Nations and in the Wilsonian principles. Again, there was such a belief in the common struggle ag fascism and hitlerism.

But now, less than three years liberation, confidence in the u ishness of the major Allies has d peared. Many seasoned obse have told this writer that both U. S. and Russia have lost pr considerably in Europe and pa larly in France—and the U. S. more than Russia, because she more to lose. The loss of U. S. tige, however, has not resulted i increase in sympathy for R There is a vacuum being created a dangerous one. Therefore, ps logically, there is a marked ten toward a considerable amou skepticism—forerunner of cyni The people want to believe tha UN will be able to establish th ginnings of an international so But they doubt whether it will ceed. There is almost a conflic tween their tremendous desire lasting peace and their logical ment on the ability of mankin achieve it.

France's Growing Maturi

A happy consequence of this flict is that the maturity of the F people is increasing. France is be ing more universal-minded than Vast sectors of the people learned to understand that the of France cannot be determine the French alone. They have le to understand that her fate is c linked with that of mankind in eral. That is where an immens ervoir of support for the UN ready to be tapped as soon as th can get out of the present dil and begin its great constructive

The nationalistic barriers to an undertaking which may be in France, while very vociferou no longer deeply rooted there. constitutional provision of Fran nouncing as much sovereignty a other nations will give up, a much as is required in order t tablish an international societ probably the most nearly unani decision of postwar France.